

MUSEMENTS—
With Dates of Events.
New Los Angeles Theater—
THE FASHIONABLE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
One Week Beginning Next Monday, Jan. 21.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH.
Sale of Seats Begins Wednesday A.M.
Engagement of the Famous MARIE TAVARY.



TAVARY
Grand English Opera Co.

Under Direction Mr. Charles H. Pratt.

The largest, strongest and most complete organization in America, forming an ensemble which, for magnitude and merit, has never been equalled on the English stage.

A Brilliant Array of Artists.

Marie Tavery, Prima Donna; Anna Maria, Nina Bertini-Humphreys, Soprano; Sopha Romani, Soprano; Secondo, M. Thea Dorre, Mezzo Soprano.

Helen Von Doenhoff, Contralto; Thea Fraser and Dora Scott, Contralto; Secondo, S. E. Dudley, Baritone Secondo.

Sig. Emérico Morreale, Musical Director.

THOROUGH GRAND OPERA ORCHESTRA.
SUPERB CHORUS.
PERFECT ENSEMBLE.

REPERTOIRE:
Monday....."RIGOLETTO".....Thursday....."CARMEN"
Tuesday....."IL TROVATORE".....Friday....."FAUST"
Wednesday mat....."BOHEMIAN GIRL".....Saturday....."MARTHA"
Wednesday eve....."CAYALLERA".....Saturday evening....."TANNHAUSER"
RUSTICANA and "TAGLIACCI"
PRICES—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75 cents and 50 cents.

BURBANK THEATER—
FRED A. COOPER, Manager.

A BRILLIANT SOCIETY SEASON.

WEEK COMMENCING

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13,

With Regular Saturday Matinee.

JEFFREYS LEWIS

In Her Masterpiece,

"Forget—Me—Not."

Miss Lewis as Stephanie.

Indorsed by the Press and Public as Being the Best Character Presentation on the American Stage.

Prices as Usual.

ORPHEUM—
(Formerly Grand Operahouse.)
S. MAIN ST. BET. FIRST AND SECOND
LOS ANGELES SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATER.

In conjunction with the San Francisco Orpheum.
MATINEE TODAY, SUNDAY.
Last night of our GRAND COMPANY OF STARS.

Last night of "CAUDET,"
Last night of "BIG FOUR,"
Last night of O. K. SATO,
Last night of GEO. EVANS.

Performance every evening including Sunday. Evening Prices—Parquette, 35c and 50c; Family Circle, 25c; gallery, 10c; single box and loge seats, 75c.
Monday, Jan. 14, entire new company direct from the San Francisco Orpheum.

GRAND CONCERT.
MISS GERTRUDE AYCO.
Assisted by Mrs. Margaret Messmore-Le Sage and Messrs. F. A. Bacon and H. S. Williams.

At Simpson Tabernacle, Thursday evening, Jan. 17, 1895.
All of lower floor and balcony, 50c for reserved seats; top gallery, 25c. Seats reserved at Blanchard & Fitzgerald's Music Store, 113 S. Spring, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 15, 9 to 5.

Music Hall—
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14TH.
Grand Jubilee Concert.

In honor of Chevalier de Kontski, celebrating his 70th anniversary as composer, given by the following eminent musical talent: Mrs. Modini-Wood, Mrs. Kempton, Mrs. Masac, Mrs. J. H. Book, Mrs. Schooley, Mrs. Larrabee, Messrs. Modini-Wood, Zuck, Dr. Semler, Cornell, Blake, McQuillen, Hamilton, Plutti, Wm. Plutti, musical director. Admission 50c; reserved seats, 75c, now on sale at BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE, 103 N. Spring st.

MILLIE CHRISTINE,
YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY.

THIRD NEAR SPRING.

SEE HER TODAY.

DENTISTS—
And Dental Rooms.
ADAMS BROS. DENTAL PARLORS, 229 1/2 S. Spring st. Fillings, \$1; plates, \$2, \$3, \$10; all work guaranteed—established 10 years; of. See hours, 8 to 5, Sundays 10 to 12.

DR. L. W. WELLS, SPRING AND FIRST, Wilson Block, elevator. Gold crown and bridge work a specialty; teeth extracted; no pain. Room 1.

DR. URMY, DENTIST, 124 1/2 S. SPRING st. Painless extractions, best process; first-class work at lowest prices.

W. H. MASSER, M.D., D.D.S., OFFICE 24 1/2 S. SPRING ST. Moderate prices.

DR. C. V. BALDWIN, DENTIST, ROOMS 1 and 2, 125 1/2 S. SPRING ST.

THE MORNING'S NEWS

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

BY CABLE—Pages 5 and 6.

Changes in the German Ministry forthcoming—Significant remarks of Emperor William concerning husbandry and the navy—A gift for Bismarck—Terrific gales on the English coast; steamers seek a refuge at Queenstown—A sensational murder trial at Antwerp; Mme. Jolux braves her accusers.

IN CONGRESS—Page 3.

The income tax favored by Senator Teller, who thinks it has come to stay; he denounces the supine course of the Senate in waiting for Europe to adopt bimetalism—The Wilson Bill and its application to oleomargarine discussed in the House—The charges against Judge Clark taken up by a sub-committee—Secretary Carlisle writes a letter about his bill.

GENERAL EASTERN—Pages 1, 2, 3.

A daring train robbery at Ottumwa, Iowa; two desperadoes bind and gag the trainmen and escape with eight thousand dollars—The Wood estate again in court; Detective Labell asks an accounting on behalf of the convict son and himself—Hundreds of illegal divorces granted by the Cheyenne county officials in Colorado—The thermometer sinks below zero in the West—Jacob Miller cuts his wife's throat and shoots a foreman—Dr. Eaton, formerly Coroner of San Francisco, and an adviser of Chris Buckley, dies at Denver—An outlaw wounds his own son in killing officers pursuing him—Strange sight in the frost-bitten Florida orange orchards—College presidents formulate rules for athletic contests.

ATLARGE—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from New York, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco, Sacramento, Santa Barbara, Visalia, Tucson, Topeka, Phoenix, Reno, Nev.; Kansas City and other places.

PACIFIC COAST—Pages 1 and 2.

Red-hot talk at the indignation mass-meeting at San Francisco, the arrest of Huntington demanded, and Mose Gunst is invited to step down and out—Dan Burns is appointed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—Pages 5, 6.

London silver and financial comment—The Liverpool grain trade—New York and San Francisco bank clearings—The vegetable and grain trade at Frisco—Mining stocks—shares and bonds.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 15.

Citizens of Orange county excited over the tramp question; the vagrants growing bolder—Another move to straighten out the affairs of the suspended First National Bank of San Bernardino—Lands of the Orange Grove and Fruit Company of Redlands to be divided among the stockholders—A bad failure at Colton—Living whilst at Pasadena.

THE CITY—Pages 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16.

Formal opening of La Fiesta campaign; a street parade and speaking at the headquarters of the committee, Two-hour tie-up of the electric cars by an accident at the power-house—An exciting fight between rival factions in Chinatown—A day's fake racing at Agricultural Park—Another meeting of the Park Commissioners; a little ripple of excitement. Reports of the Sewer and Zanja committees—Final report of the Federal grand jury—Doings in society circles.

THE WRONG GIRL.

A Topeka Man's Daughter Kidnaped, but Released.

Associated Press Local-Wire Service.
TOPEKA (Kan.), Jan. 12.—Pearl Blount, the fourteen-year-old daughter of J. S. Blount, a well-known traveling man of this city, was seized by two men on a side street yesterday, bound, gagged, placed in an express wagon and taken to an unfrequented part of town, where her captors, after looking at her closely, released her, declaring that she was "the wrong girl." The police are making an investigation.

SHE BLOCKED HIS WAY.

Mrs. Kniberg Sues Dr. McCassey and Loses Her Case.

Associated Press Local-Wire Service.
TOPEKA (Kan.), Jan. 12.—Dr. H. M. McCassey, late superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, who has been on trial here charged with slapping Mrs. Kniberg, the assistant superintendent, has been acquitted. Mrs. Kniberg and McCassey had a row and, when he attempted to leave the room, she blocked the way. He "removed her gently," as one witness put it, and passed out. The costs, which amounted to \$100, were assessed against Mrs. Kniberg.

He Signed While Drunk.

VISALIA, Jan. 12.—The jury in the case of Alice Murray vs. J. H. Johnson brought in a verdict this morning for the defendant. The plaintiff sued to recover \$16,000 loaned Johnson by her brother, James Morton, now dead. The defendant alleged fraud, and claimed that he signed the note while drunk.

RED-HOT TALK.

The Frisco Indignation Meeting.

The Arrest of Huntington Demanded.

Mose Gunst is invited to Step Down and Out—Dan Burns is appointed.

Mrs. Hartley Sentenced for Killing Senator Polk—His Body—Returns for Burial.

Associated Press Local-Wire Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The citizens responded by thousands tonight to Mayor Sutro's call for a mass-meeting to protest against the appointment of Mose Gunst as Police Commissioner; to denounce United States Attorney Knight for his refusal to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington for violation of the interstate commerce law and to denounce the frauds that were committed at the last election. Metropolitan Hall was crowded to the doors and thousands of people were turned away. The meeting was very business-like. Representative citizens were there; speeches were made by prominent men and a set of resolutions were adopted. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

"Whereas, we are credibly informed that C. P. Huntington has a powerful and corrupt lobby at work to force through Congress the so-called Reilly, or any other, funding bill; and, whereas, the said C. P. Huntington is a confessed liar, who has spent a lifetime in bribing judges, supervisors, legislators and Congressmen; and, whereas, he has divided up the pockets of \$50,000,000 for various Central Pacific stock, whom he now wishes to help him dive into the pockets of Uncle Sam to reimburse them; and, whereas, the people of the Pacific Coast should be consulted on this question, and should more deeply concerned than the United States government for the sum paid to the United States government is paltry compared to the injury of hundreds of millions of dollars which will be done to the Pacific States by this infamous appropriation to continue its rule over our people; and, whereas, the passage of any funding bill will extend this monopoly of the carrying trade of San Francisco for fifty years more; and, whereas, such a monopoly will saddle these debts upon the people of the Pacific Coast by giving it the power to increase its fares and freight to such an extent as to make our people pay both the interest and principal of the debt; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the people of San Francisco in mass-meeting assembled, that we enter our solemn protest against the passage of any funding bill whatever, and hereby appeal to the Senate of the United States by not giving a special order for a day to the Pacific Railroad Committee; and further

"Resolved, That we appeal to each individual member of the House of Representatives not to overlook the 200,000 protestants who signed the petition of the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast."

The resolutions also demand that the legal authorities of the United States in this judicial district shall issue a warrant for the arrest of Huntington. The President is appealed to to see that justice is done and that he compel the House to do their whole duty under the law, or that they be removed from the offices that they are degrading and disgracing.

WITH REFERENCE TO GUNST.

With reference to Gunst, the resolution says: "Whereas, for a series of years last past the politics of this State have been dictated almost entirely from the offices of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky at the corner of Fourth and Townsend streets; and, whereas, upon the death of Maj. R. P. Hammond, one of the Police Commissioners of this city, Gov. H. H. Markham did name as his successor one Daniel M. Burns, a political manipulator and official defaulter, evidently for the purpose of controlling the politics of this city in the interests of said Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky; and, whereas, said Burns had failed in the delivery of all the offices of this city and State to the tools of said Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky at the last election, either through remorse at his failure, of his own motion, or at the behest of said company, did resign said office of Police Commissioner; and, whereas, to further degrade the citizens of this city for their daring to oppose the wishes of said company the said Burns has appointed to fill said vacancy a citizen who, though a man of business integrity in legitimate branches, is engaged in some other kinds of business that are prohibited by law and are immoral and disgraceful; therefore be it

"Resolved, that while we consider this last appointment no worse than the first, we do feel that such appointments of the representatives of the immoral elements in the control of police departments of this city are a burning shame and an everlasting disgrace to the decent and respectable portion of this community."

"Resolved, that while we feel that this last and parting slap of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky and its tool, H. H. Markham, at our city, is about the last straw upon the camel's back, to the good citizen, we must acknowledge that the community at large should and need not expect other or better treatment until they cease to cringe before and fawn upon monopolistic power, but openly and boldly assert their rights as free men, to an equal and just administration of the laws of the land by honest courts deprived of the power to make law from the precedent of dishonest decisions, and of the further right, or rather the power, of setting as prosecutors, judge, jury and executioner in their own cases."

"Resolved, that we will not cease to

UNCLE SAM HAS THE "EXPERIENCE" WHILE GROVER HAS THE MONEY.



(Uncle Sam): "Say, Grover! Will you lend me some money to buy me a new suit of clothes? You've tied up all my revenue and I can't even pay my debts. I can't see how it is that when you took your job I was rich and you was poor and now you've got all the money and I haven't a cent left to pay my debts with."

(Grover): "That suit is good enough for you. By the time I get through with running this government you'll be glad that I left you that."

agitate against the use of the arbitrary power now claimed by our courts to punish for contempt, without right of appeal or review, until they are deprived of the authority so to do, and the right of all citizens to a trial by jury in every case in which their life, their liberty or their privilege to earn a livelihood is involved, is fully restored.

"Resolved, further, that we are a law-abiding community, that we revere the fact that any person should, in his sober and thoughtful moments, favor a resort to force outside of the law to right the wrongs that are so easy of remedy by law. If all good citizens will but do their duty at the ballot-box."

"Resolved, that the crime of selfishness and the desire for special privilege are the besetting sins of our day and time; that we can never expect justice for ourselves until we are ready to grant it to all others; that the golden rule is the only safe law, and the failure to practice it is the sign for which we, as a community, are now undergoing punishment."

"Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by this meeting to wait upon M. A. Gunst, and request him, in deference to the universally-expressed wishes of the people, to resign the appointment of Police Commissioner, tendered him by the late Gov. H. H. Markham."

"Resolved, that a committee of eleven be hereafter appointed by the chair for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization, to act with other organizations of a like character, in procuring the reforms so earnestly desired."

BOOGAR'S BODY.

A Contest for an Estate with Some Queer Features.

Associated Press Local-Wire Service.
OAKLAND, Jan. 12.—The contest for the body of Philip Boogar has been carried into court by an application on the part of the executors, Dr. E. M. Patterson and P. F. Boogar, for special letters of administration. The purpose of the application was to get possession of the will and private papers of deceased, in his late deposit near Modesto, on Thursday night, is critical, and the attending physician doubts if he can live twenty-four hours. Steven Walden was arrested last night, and Sheriff Walden, Sr., surrendered himself to Minier Purvis today. Both men emphatically deny any knowledge of the shooting, of the executors, Dr. E. M. Patterson and P. F. Boogar, for special letters of administration. The purpose of the application was to get possession of the will and private papers of deceased, in his late deposit near Modesto, on Thursday night, is critical, and the attending physician doubts if he can live twenty-four hours. 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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senator Teller Favors the Income Tax.

He Denounces the Course of the Senate in Refusing to Proceed to Work.

Silver Coinage as the Remedy for the Financial Distress—The Wilson Bill and Oleomargarine. The Eulogies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The meeting of the Senate Finance Committee today was devoted to a discussion of the Vest and McPherson financial bills presented yesterday. No action was taken. The committee adjourned until Monday, when it is expected that Senator Jones will have a bill to be considered. It was stated that the prospects of financial legislation have not been brightened materially by today's meeting.

A CINCH ON 'EM.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senator Gordon of Georgia, in conversation with several Senators, said: "The defeat of the appropriation will not defeat the collection of the income tax. Under the 29, all persons and corporations with incomes above \$500 are required to make returns according to the form provided by the Revenue Department to the Secretary of the Treasury. Those who hope to escape payment of the income tax through the failure of Congress to make the appropriation asked for and who are thus to neglect making returns at the time fixed by law will find themselves involved in 50 per cent. heavier taxes and will be compelled to pay them."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—SENATE.—The galleries were fairly well filled today, in anticipation of a speech by Senator Sherman on the income question, in which it was thought that he would propose some solution of the problem from the Senate standpoint. Senator Quay stood before him on the desk of a roll of manuscript, which looked like the formidable and carefully-prepared speeches for which he is noted.

Senator Cockrell called up the Urgent Deficiency Bill. The presiding officer, Senator Harris, explained the parliamentary situation coming over from yesterday. Senator Hill offered an amendment to the item for the appropriation of funds for the collection of the income tax, so that the legality of the tax might be referred to the courts. The chair had ruled out the amendment on a point of order. Senator Hill appealed from the decision of the chair, and Senator Morgan moved to lay the appeal on the table, in order to permit the Senators to further discuss the income tax. The amendment was finally agreed to withdraw his motion.

Senator Teller then addressed the Senate in support of a continuance of the income tax. He said that the tax was a permanent one, and that it was a duty of the government to raise the revenue. He said that the tax was a permanent one, and that it was a duty of the government to raise the revenue. He said that the tax was a permanent one, and that it was a duty of the government to raise the revenue.

The import duties could not be put so high as to entirely keep out the goods, and without these high duties, there was certain to be a deficit. It was essential, therefore, that some middle course should be adopted and the income tax was the most just means of raising the revenue. Senator Teller spoke of the tax as a permanent one, and that it was a duty of the government to raise the revenue.

"It shows," said the Senator, "that the executive branch is in wrong hands." Senator Teller spoke caustically of the scheme of the income tax. He said that the current reports that the bill had been let off in thirty minutes to a stenographer. "I would have been surprised if it had," said Senator Teller, "coming, as it does, from such high sources, but if such a measure came from any Senator or member of the House, it would be branded as the height of lunacy."

Senator Teller declared that the currency bill proposed to inaugurate the old era of wildcat money, and that it was a principle of finance in this country or any other. He ridiculed the talk about "elastic" and "flexible" currency, when banking corporations had charge of the elasticity. "There were no elasticities remaining in this Congress," said he. "Now does any person seriously believe the revision of the vast currency system can be accomplished in this manner? It was time the executive authorities stopped what he characterized 'frantic demonstrations of fright.'"

Mr. Teller alluded in detail to the bimetallic system of France under which that country now enjoyed absolute tranquility.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut at this point interjected a narrative of his personal experience in Paris on the night before France raised the sum to pay its war indemnity to Germany.

Mr. Teller argued at length to prove the low figures of agricultural products today was the direct result of the demonetization of silver, first by Germany, then by the United States and finally by the Union. In every country which has kept its mints open to silver prices of staple products had remained absolutely stable during the last two years. He cited as illustrations of that fact Mexico, China and Japan. It has been charged, he said, that those who were in favor of bimetalism were not in favor of sound money. But if sound money was preserved, he warned the Senate it would be preserved through the efforts of the so-called silver men.

If the gold currency was insisted upon, it would be found too narrow and the time would come when an over-issue of paper money could not be resisted. He described the growth of socialism and anarchism in this country since the demonetization of silver, and the bitterness that had grown up between classes. This had been produced by legislation.

"Are we now," he asked, "to admit that we have neither wit nor wisdom to undo what we have done?" Although he was not charged with the responsibility for the present situation, he, for one, would join with his political adversaries in any scheme of reform that appeared to him to be just. He had little hope, when he saw the Senate of the United States confronted by such a situation, to suppose that it would do anything but what Europe would do. A change of administration might alter matters, but he doubted it. The last Republican administration was voted out of power, and he believed it deserved defeat.

Last fall the people had overthrown the Democratic majority in the House because the Democratic party had shown itself incapable of dealing with problems before it. As for the Populist party, he did not believe it ever would be a party of power and therefore he believed it would devote on either the Republican or the Democratic party to solve the problems eventually when the pressure of the people would force the issue. Any scheme to secure a vote must be in line with what he believed to be its solution.

peal to those on the other side of the chamber to present a solution of the existing problem which would not surrender silver. It should be no makeshift, no temporary expedient, but should be a permanent law to avert crisis more dangerous to the American people than even war.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts spoke of the danger of arresting appropriations and the killing law by stagnation. He did not therefore approve of refusing the appropriation necessary to execute the income tax. The imposition of a direct income tax was the necessary result of abandoning the protective policy of indirect taxes. He referred to the present cry for currency legislation as the move intended to cover up the most State of the country. The first step to take to overcome the distress of the treasury was to raise more revenue. None of their schemes could pass. But if the one essential thing was done, more revenue secured for the treasury, he and his associates would gladly assist in passing any measure to accomplish that end. Such a measure was imperative, instead of any more such bills as the one "just kicked to death" in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada followed with a speech urging the restoration of silver as the only means of remedying the present distressed condition of the government.

At 120 Mr. Stewart resumed on Monday, and the Senate at 4:45 o'clock adjourned.

HOPE.—About twenty members crowded into an area in front of the Speaker's rostrum, at the opening of the House today, in hopes of getting bills of local importance through by unanimous vote. The Speaker, Mr. McMillan, December 10, it was decided that oleomargarine should be imported into a State in original packages, and that the law should be amended to make the law uniform as regards distilled liquors and imitation butter. It completed the effectiveness of the police power of the States by authorizing them to exercise their police powers over oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese imported in original packages. Mr. Hatch also introduced a bill to amend the law in the States where they are consumed.

The bill precipitated a discussion regarding the merits of the oleomargarine clause and the previous question ordered by Mr. Hatch. The bill was then passed.

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Shortly before 2 o'clock public business was suspended, and eulogies were heard on the late Representative George B. Shaw. Mr. Hatch introduced a bill to amend the law in the States where they are consumed. The bill was then passed.

A CONVICT HEIR.

THE INTERESTING WOOD CASE IN COURT.

Detective Labell of Chicago Asks an Accounting in the Interest of a San Quentin Prisoner and Himself.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—(Special Dispatch.) Joseph H. Labell, a private detective, today, in the Superior Court, filed a bill against the administrator and heirs of the estate of Alonzo C. Wood, whose will is now being litigated. Wood died in March, leaving about \$10,000 of property. Frederick L. Wood, a son, is a life convict in San Quentin Prison in California.

Labell claims that three months after the death of the elder Wood he agreed with the convict son to recover the latter's share by suit or otherwise, and take for his work one-half. He asks the court to order an accounting in order that the amount due Frederick may be set aside. The will was recently declared void and, if this decision is sustained, the convict will be entitled to one-seventh interest.

HE GOT FINICKY.

An Aged Spouse Seizes a Divorce From Her Husband.

HARRISONVILLE (Mo.), Jan. 12.—The Cass County Circuit Court has just adjourned after having granted an unusually large number of divorces.

A rather unusual case was in the suit of Mrs. Ellis Mohney against John Mohney, a farmer. The defendant was 67 years of age, and she was 86. In her petition she charged desertion and non-support, but in the hearing of the testimony it was admitted that the wife was merely a nuisance. It was alleged that she was a nuisance, and that she was a nuisance. It was alleged that she was a nuisance, and that she was a nuisance.

When all the evidence was in Judge Wood said that, from a legal standpoint, he would be compelled to grant the divorce, but must await the decision of the jury. He handed down the decree, he scored the old couple severely for what they listened with placid indifference.

"HERMIT OF ST. MARY'S."

Death of a Queer Character in a Chicago Church.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—With the crucifix of his most sacred to his lips in prayer, James Conley, known as the "Hermit of St. Mary's," died last night in the basement of the church at Eldridge Court and Washington.

For almost a quarter of a century Conley had lived in the little tower of the church, but one meal a day, and all that time never tasted meat. Before the great fire of 1871 Conley was a porter at the Grand Pacific Hotel and a regular attendant at St. Mary's church. The church was burned down, and he was left with the ruins of that part of the city. When it was rebuilt Conley took up his abode in that tower, and no one has ever been in that apartment except Conley.

IS CHINA SINCERE?

The Japanese Doubt Her Good Faith.

Military Leaders do not Favor a Speedy Termination of Hostilities.

A Public Announcement that the Chinese Emperor Has Sued for Peace—Minister Kurino on the Subject.

TOKIO, Dec. 29.—(Associated Press Correspondence, wired from San Francisco January 12.) The Japanese government has publicly announced that the Emperor of China has signified his desire to terminate the war, and has appointed one of the highest officials, the Prince Chang-Ying-Hwan, to proceed to Japan and arrange terms of peace. The Japanese were by no means sure that China was acting in good faith, and they still have doubts as to her sincerity. In any case, they are far from being confident that the first negotiations will progress satisfactorily. It may even be said that they more than anticipate the possibility of a failure to agree.

It was not with absolute unanimity that the Japanese authorities consented to receive a suppliant for peace at this juncture. The cooler heads in the cabinet have for some time been favorable to a speedy suspension of hostilities, and Count Ito, and Viscount Mutsu, who lead the military intelligentsia, would be ready to conclude a peace at once with Chang-Ying-Hwan, on terms which, while honorable to the Japanese, would not be considered libelous to the enemy. But the war party is represented to some extent in the administration, and its influence must be taken into account. It is regarded, on the present, held in control. Many of the military leaders look upon China's submissive proposals as a mere incident of the war, and they do not permit to be impeded the advance of the army, or prevent the occupation of Peking.

The government means to act candidly and straightforwardly. If the Chinese commissioner is authorized to treat on the basis which the conquerors consider indispensable, a settlement may be made without excessive delay. It is not now think it probable that he will accede to their conditions or come anywhere near them. That he will not do so is the scarcely concealed hope of the military leaders; and with the uncertainty of the Cabinet on the one hand and on the other the determination of the army and navy and their powerful supporters that the fighting shall go on until heavier chastisement shall have been inflicted, it would be premature to assume positively that all warlike operations are about to cease.

The Japanese Parliament, after organizing on December 24, listened to the reading of the Emperor's speech by Count Ito. The session was adjourned until January 8. Subscriptions to the war loan are closed upon \$1,000,000, or nearly double the amount called for.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATORS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Kurino, the Japanese Minister, says that he expects the peace negotiations between the plenipotentiaries of China and Japan to begin about the 1st of February. The Chinese plenipotentiary, Mr. Wang, is expected to arrive in Tokyo about the 1st of February. Mr. Kurino is expected to arrive in Tokyo about the 1st of February.

Minister Kurino has not yet received any direct information as to what will conduct the negotiations on the part of the Japanese government. He has, however, received notice that it would not receive Shao, one of the Chinese plenipotentiaries because of the latter's proclamations offering rewards for Japanese heads, is incorrect.

DUBS WINS A POINT.

End of a Lawsuit Involving Evangelical Church Property.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—One of the hardest-fought battles in the series of lawsuits involving the ownership of the Adams street church of North America has just been brought to a close by a decision from Judge Payne. This present suit involved the home church of Bishop Dubs, and in the only case which has been decided in favor of the Dubs faction throughout the country.

The suit, which, on its face, is a simple foreclosure suit brought by Maria Hummel to recover a loan of \$6000 to the Adams street church, has developed into a big church case. The church property, which is the subject of the suit, is a large building on Adams street, which has been the home of the church since 1855.

MR. MADDO'S CHARGES.
Senators Hill and Platt Take Up the Clark Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Senators Hill and Platt, sitting on the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, today heard the statements of Mr. McAdoo in substantiation of his charges against Hon. C. D. Clark, the nominee for the office of District Judge in the eastern and middle districts of Tennessee, and also statements by Messrs. W. H. Barry, who is McAdoo's law partner, and Attorney McClure, partner in the law firm of Turner, McClure & Ralston, who appeared for the Trusts Trust Company. The witnesses all opposed to Clark, who was represented at the hearing by his law partner, Hon. Foster V. Brown and by other friends, though not present himself. The charge made is that of professional conduct growing out of the case of W. D. Davis vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in which the firm of Clark & Barry was alleged to have assisted in the case.

There was an allowance to the firm in this matter, which is criticized by the parties making the charge as a fraud which no court of conscience would countenance, and the conduct of the firm characterized as a breach of professional ethics, which cannot be too severely condemned. The friends of Judge Clark, who are present, have presented the members of the committee copies of the opinions of Judges Lorton and Key, before whom these charges were officially made, entirely exonerating the firm, and making their defense entirely upon the line on which

the defense was made in court. Mr. McAdoo's friends are directing their plea especially toward prevailing upon the committee to accept new testimony, and to drop the case upon the record of the Tennessee court proceedings against Judge Clark.

AN ABSURD STORY.

Ex-Chairman Clarkson Denies that He Favors an Extra Session.

DES MOINES (Iowa), Jan. 12.—James S. Clarkson, ex-chairman of the Republican National Committee, who reached this city from California last night, was asked about the report sent out from Washington that he was a candidate for secretary of the sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate and that he was urging an extra session of the Senate at the close of the present Congress. He said: "It is the last time I have heard of it. I never heard of it until I read it in a newspaper in the train as I was crossing Nebraska. I am not even in favor of an extra session, as it would be of very doubtful wisdom to a party sense for the Republicans to rush into such responsibility, even if they have the majority, which is not certain. Besides, the United States Senate has no office that it could give me even if it wanted to do it."

A WIDER SPHERE.

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry Receives a Call to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The La Salle avenue Baptist church last Monday night, extended a call to Rev. J. Q. A. Henry of San Francisco to become its pastor, to succeed Rev. Dr. Rowlands, lately removed to Lincoln, Neb. Rev. Henry had preached in the church for some time on Sunday and had made a complete conquest of the hearts of the people, so that the call which he took back to California with him last Tuesday night, was unanimous.

Rev. Henry is offered a salary of only \$1000 a year, and he was just accepting the call when he was informed that the church offered him \$1000 a year more than that, and he was just accepting the call when he was informed that the church offered him \$1000 a year more than that.

A TERRIFIC GALE.

STEAMERS SEEK REFUGE AT QUEENSTOWN.

A Terrible Cold Wave Reported from Dakota to Indian Territory—Heavy Rains on the Pacific Coast.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A terrific gale, accompanied by a heavy snow storm, is sweeping over the North Sea. On the coast of Ireland the snow is several feet deep.

STEAMERS SEEK REFUGE.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 12.—Over twelve steamers have sought refuge here from the fierce gale. A terrific heavy sea is running outside the harbor and the shore is strewn with wreckage.

LOW-SPIRITED THERMOMETERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The thermometers from Dakota to Indiana were extremely low-spirited today. At noon St. Paul and Minneapolis reported 2 deg. below zero; Kansas City, 8 deg. below zero; St. Louis, 4 deg. below, and Chicago, 9 deg. below. The indications were for warmer weather tomorrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Rain Comes Down in Torrents at Yreka—Swollen Streams.

YREKA, Jan. 12.—The rain has been coming down in torrents for the past twelve hours, with no prospect of cessation. With immense depths of snow in the hills and mountains, streams and creeks are being a habit of banks, and the present prospects indicate a repetition of the great storms and floods of 1890, and people hereabouts are already preparing for the worst.

THE MISCHIEF AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND (Ore.), Jan. 12.—A flood of muddy water poured down through a number of the streets in the north and west parts of the city this afternoon, making those sections of town look like a vast lake. The very heavy rains of last night and this afternoon caused a general surface flooding all over the country. Every branch and rivulet became a small roaring torrent, and the sewers of the city proved inadequate to contain the deluge.

Along the sides of the hills west of the city great quantities of water poured down. Shortly after noon a twenty-inch pipe leading to Washington street from the city park broke and liberated a deluge of water into the street. Meeting John Creek became a raging torrent. These two sources combined to make a stream that resembled a small river. After reaching Twenty-third street, the water sprang out, running over sidewalks and into cellars. The Portland Consolidated Street Railway will sustain a heavy loss by having a large part of its electrical apparatus submerged by the flood.

DAMAGE IN THE FRASER VALLEY.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Jan. 12.—The province is threatened with serious floods and great damage is being done in that portion of the Fraser River valley, which suffered so severely last spring. The floods are caused by high tides and rapidly melting snow. The water is being washed away, canneries flooded, roads ruined and other damage done. So far there has been no loss of life. In many points the water is reported higher than ever before.

MAY YOE'S LORD.

The American Actress Marries the Duke of Newcastle's Brother.

A BARKING ROBBERY.

A Burlington Train Held Up at Ottumwa.

Trainmen Bound and Gagged by the Two Nasty Desperados.

The Haul Made by Them is Thought to be About Eight Thousand Dollars—Theory that They are Moonshiners.

OMAHA (Neb.), Jan. 12.—A special to the Bee from Ottumwa, Iowa, says that highwaymen got in their work tonight. It was one of the most daring train-robberies ever attempted. It was executed on the Burlington passenger train No. 4, near Ottumwa. No. 4 is the Burlington's through passenger train from Denver to Chicago, and carries large quantities of mail and baggage. It was not known that the train carried a more valuable cargo of mail or express tonight than usual, or if it did, it was kept quiet, but it seems that two bold robbers knew that the express would make a valuable haul, and they planned to bag it. They held up the train, but molested nothing but the express car, after they had fastened their job, they stood for ten minutes and waited for the train to stop long enough to have robbed the mail cars or the passenger coaches.

The agent at Chillicothe, a small village several miles west of here, says that he saw two men who he deposed in the afternoon, and when No. 4 arrived at 6:30 o'clock p.m., the train was stopped. The two men were taken from the train, but disappeared while the train was standing at the station. When the heavy string of cars began to move out of the station, the two express messengers and baggage-men shut the side doors of the car, for the wind was blowing strong and cold. Express messenger James Wright, who was usually secured and fastened, was left unlocked by some one passing through it. He heard the train stop and he was stopping to do so when the door opened and the two men sprang inside. They cried: "Hold up your hands!" one running to the rear of the car to cover the baggage and baggage-man Ed Wright. The trainmen, taken by surprise, threw up their hands.

The robbers compelled them to "bunch" in a corner of the car and one kept them covered with two big pistols while the other bound and gagged them. He then turned his attention to the safe, which he unlocked with the key taken from Page's pockets, stuffing the contents into a big sack which they had with them. At this point a mail clerk in the adjoining apartment was attracted by the noise and he immediately received the bid and gag treatment and was thrown in the corner with the others. After filling the sack, the robbers quickly awaited until the train whistled and slackened speed for the Milwaukee Railroad crossing, a mile west of here, showing by every action a perfect familiarity with the route and the habits of the train. When the train stopped for the crossing they both jumped to the door, sprang out and started on a run.

By this time the baggage-man had worked himself loose from the things which bound him and he released his companions, just as the train was pulling into the Ottumwa depot. The alarm was given and an engine with a posse sent to Chillicothe, where no night agent is retained by the State. Another posse was led by a Burlington detective, Jim Harrison, who recently had a desperate fight with bandits at Batavia, in which one was killed. This posse started from Ottumwa, and the search for the robbers was a hasty one. It is believed that they escaped to an island in the river, from where it is thought that they crossed to the opposite side of the river and escaped by horses hidden in the woods. From there to the abandoned coal mines near Albia, where there is no question that a gang of moonshiners is holding headquarters. It was the theory of the railroad men that the two men belonged to this gang, the members of which assaulted the State Marshal Wray with shotguns a short time ago, and released one of their number under arrest, nearly killing Wray.

The robbers were medium-sized men. They wore caps, with drop masks to them. One had on gray jeans, and the other overalls, and both wore brown overcoats. Adams Express officials in this city deny that they saw the men, but they believe it is believed to be several thousand dollars. The trainmen think that, from the coolness displayed by the bandits, that they are old hands at the business, probably recently from the Territory. They planned this raid after careful study.

Local officials at a late hour estimated the amount taken at \$8000. But, on account of being a habit of banks, the small towns to send money to Chicago on Saturday night, it is believed the amount is much larger.

THE USUAL CLAIM.

OMAHA, Jan. 12.—The railroad officials here claim that the train that was robbed carried but little express of value.

AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

A Conference Relative to Damming the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Secretary Gresham, Sen. Romero, the Mexican Minister, and Maj. Dutton of the United States Engineer Corps, are in conference here today, and will report to the State Department regarding the appointment of a commission to provide a system of irrigation for the Southwest by damming the Rio Grande River. The authority for the appointment of such a commission is already lodged in the President by legislation.

The talk was purely informal and took a broad range, the subject being discussed from an international point of view as well as an economic proposition. One objection to the scheme which seemed to strike the conference with some force was the suggestion that any dammed river would be sure to fill up gradually from the deposit of soil brought down from the mountain head-waters and so the supply of water for irrigation would diminish and in the end serious controversies would arise over its distribution. The subject will be further discussed before any attempt is made to reach a conclusion.

GUY BUTLER'S ROMANCE.

The Indian Fighter and Athlete Married to Violet Aubrey.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Guy Butler, man-about-town, Indian fighter and athlete, was romantically married at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening to Miss Violet Aubrey of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The bride was formerly with Louis Aldrich's theatrical company and was this season engaged to go out with Rose Coglan. Guy Butler ran away from home when very young and met his fate with cowboys and Indian fighters. He took an active part in the Geronimo raids, the death of his mother, last August, made him a rich man and he inherited money from his father. When all the money became his he returned to New York and proceeded to spend it in a royal fashion. In three months he ran through \$50,000. After a wedding breakfast at the St.

James Hotel yesterday noon he and his wife left for Florida where they will pass their honeymoon.

DESPERATE STRAITS.

People on the Verge of Starvation Around Cleveland.

CLEVELAND (O.), Jan. 12.—Over thirty thousand people are on the verge of starvation in this part of Ohio and there is imperative need for immediate relief. The investigation of their condition commenced at the instance of Gov. McKinley promises to reveal a harrowing state of affairs.

One case has already been reported which shows the deplorable condition of these unfortunate people. A man who had worked but five days in three months went to the grocery where he had always traded and asked for a sack of flour on credit. The grocer, after a long stare, declared that he had never seen the man before, and when the man refused to let him have it, but the man, frenzied with the refusal, seized the grocer and ran home with him, and when an officer was sent to arrest him he found the wife and children eating the raw flour, not having tasted food for two days. He turned away and did not make the arrest.

This is only one of ten thousand cases where people are actually starving in Athens, Perry and Hocking counties, while three times that number are in desperate straits.

ILLEGAL DIVORCES.

Officials of Cheyenne County Guilty of Crooked Work—Disbarment and Criminal Proceedings to be Instituted.

DENVER, (Colo.), Jan. 12.—Representative Pease, elected in November, makes serious charges against the county officials in Cheyenne county at the east end of the State. He alleges that several hundred illegal divorces have been granted, and has placed the matter in the hands of A. B. McKinley, one of the most prominent attorneys in the State, to be prepared for presentation to the Legislature.

Investigation has been in progress during the past week or two and has resulted in the disclosure of many very sensational facts. Cheyenne will be the seat of Cheyenne county and is in Colorado, seventeen miles west of the Kansas boundary, being on the line of the Kansas Pacific. According to the evidence gathered, the county government has been for several years in the hands of six men, all of whom were aware of the divorce-court traffic. The clique had a falling out, two of the party deserting the others politically. One of these was elected in November to the House of Representatives in the Colorado Legislature, and it is through his efforts that the investigation was taken up against the remaining four.

The County Judge has a law office in Denver, sharing his quarters with C. H. Farrall. Farrall is the local attorney of the Union Pacific Railroad and was County Attorney until Tuesday last, and was Deputy District Attorney of the county in the Fourth judicial district under District Attorney Cochran of Colorado Springs. In one case, that of Lafayette Gardner vs. Marlette Gardner, suit was instituted August 18, 1894, and determined November 10, 1894. There is nothing in the court files regarding the case except a complaint not sworn to and an affidavit given by Gardner's residence as Schenectady, N. Y., and a summons which was never served.

The weekly paper in the town did not publish the summons. It is claimed that in most of these divorces, not even where default was made, that no jury was empanelled. There are but one or two hundred people in Cheyenne county, not half so many as the number of divorces granted, and, according to residents of Cheyenne Wells, not over one or two divorce suits have ever been instituted by residents of the county. If it is that local, then the divorce brokers have agencies in other towns than Denver, where business is drummed up.

Proceedings for the disbarment of Judge Shattley and Lawyer Farrall will be instituted before the lower house of the legislature at once. It is also intended to commence criminal proceedings, and it is alleged that enough evidence is in the hands of the authorities to send all four of the parties to the penitentiary.

GAMBLERS AND TOOLS.

A Big Haul Made by Police in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Eleven men and a complete outfit of gambling tools were taken out of McCoy's European Hotel, Van Buren and Clark streets, by central station detectives last night. The gambling apparatus, which was of unusually fine quality, was taken by the central police station and there, under the order of Inspector Shea, broken to pieces with sledge hammers. The men were locked up and booked as inmates of the city jail, and the tools were kept in a gambling-house. All the men were bailed out.

The raid, Inspector Shea, says is the beginning of a crusade against gambling in hotels. Gambling has been going on at McCoy's for several weeks, but Detective Sergeant Alexander has been unable to locate the exact room until yesterday.

TAYLOR'S SHORTAGE.

He Went in Heavy After a Disclosure Seemed Likely.

PIERRE (S. D.), Jan. 12.—It was ascertained that the actual shortage which the defaulting treasurer, came to transfer his office to his successor, was about \$17,000 in cash. It is therefore believed that he must have appropriated about \$20,000 more, when he found out how matters stood on the theory that he was in for it any way.

Another sensation was sprung today, which accused Maj. Rupa of the office of school lands, with complicity with Taylor. In June last, it is alleged, he held back \$100,000 from the central office, and he took lands funds for several months and then only apportioned a part of it, and when the November apportionment bill came along he made it make that until December 1. Then it was too late for county treasurers to make requisitions and \$30,000 went with Taylor. Taylor and Rupa were close business associates.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.


Omens that Mean Much for Germany.

Changes in the Ministry are Forthcoming—The Center Party.

Emperor William in Favor of Assisting Hubandry—His Idea of a Navy—A Gift of Flowers for Bismarck.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—(By Atlantic Cable. Associated Press, Copyright, 1895.) It was announced this afternoon that the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, will start tomorrow on his long-talked-of visit to Prince Bismarck, who is now at Friedrichsruhe. This visit has been postponed during the Christmas recess, owing to the fact that Prince Hohenlohe has been suffering from an acute attack of neuritis in the face. Prince Bismarck, in spite of his intense grief at the loss of the Princess, his wife, remains in fair health. The reports published in some newspapers that his mental powers are failing are quite unfounded.

FOR SALE—
City Lots and Land.



Money to loan.
City lots for sale.
Houses for sale.
Country property for sale.
For exchange.
Wanted to purchase.

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

\$100—Near Pasadena ave.
\$290—Highland View tract.
\$300—Near Ninth st.
\$300—Elm st. near Central ave.
\$350—16th st. near Bush.
\$400—1500 Grand ave.
\$425—Near Sixth and Central ave.
\$500—Central ave. north of Ninth.
\$500—Near First and Wilmer st.
\$550—Clinton ave. near Hoover.
\$600—Near electric car southwest.
\$620—11th st. near Vernon.
\$700—Williamson tract.
\$750—Near 10th and near Fourth st.
\$800—Maple ave.
\$1000—Fitzgerald tract.
\$1100—Near Los Angeles st.
\$1150—Santee st.
\$1200—W. 17th st.
\$1600—W. Washington st.
\$2000—Fine corner on Tenth st.
\$2000—S. corner on Tenth st.

We have many more, and among it

HOUSES FOR SALE.

\$950—Maple ave., 5 rooms.
\$1050—4 rooms, near electric, south
\$1200—6 rooms, near Pico, on De
\$1700—5 rooms, 30th, near Figueroa
\$1800—6 rooms, W. 23d st.
\$1900—6 rooms, Hoover st.
\$2100—6 rooms, near Hoover st.
\$2200—6

will buy it.

5½ acres, fine improvements, on car line; excellent loam soil; only this is a genuine bargain.

ing the place, but is growing old and
to rest; see this before buying.
2½ acres with nice cottage and out-
buildings close to city.
100 acres land 12 miles from city.
fine water, \$35 per acre.
27½ acres of land 3 miles from
at Riverside; good water right;
place for small colony; no reason
needed to see this before buying.
One of the finest ranches for
farming in Southern California;
bought for \$6500 cash; if you had a
the East this will suit you; also
\$12,000.—A fine Pomona orchard and
house, a short distance from to
cash, balance time.

\$2000—What have you to offer acres in San Bernardino county. \$10,000—20 acres Riverside, clear, 1/4 value in Los Angeles.

\$3000—Large beautiful place, clear Angeles, Chicago, Omaha or Kansas income property.

\$15,000—50 acres near Redlands in 1930's, 2000'± old; want some money and some cash.

Two places property on Marengo a Angeles. \$2300—2000'± old; want both for cottage and vacant lots Angeles.

\$4500—Clear St. Paul property or in Angeles or vicinity.

\$5000—Vacant lots in south part clear, to exchange in whole or in equity in improved Los Angeles.

Call—your opportunity to get rid mortgage.

\$12,000—A beautiful place in Orange to business center. 1/2 of fruit trees, 1/2 in vine place, clear 1/2

factory in Los Angeles.
\$8000—Clear Los Angeles property
ranch Pomona or Claremont, Azusa
or Redlands will do, would assume
\$2500—Clear Los Angeles property
Pittsburgh, Pa., Evansville, Ind. c
ville, Tenn.

TO PROPERTY-OWNERS.

List your business and residence
with us and secure advantages of
vertising in fields where it will do
have over 200 California agents, 1
300 Eastern agents who take every
tunity of introducing prospective b
us.

SMITH & O'BRIEN

#1150—FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL
dance lot on S.E. corner of 23d at
man stas.; University electric line
front of lot; price \$1150. NOLAN

#650—FOR SALE—GOOD RESIDEN
on 12th st., a little west of Pearl
only \$650; street all graded and
NOLAN & SMITH. 228 W. Second

#1000—FOR SALE—GOOD BUILD
on Orange ave. 5630 Pearl
NOLAN & SMITH. 228 W. Second

#1300—FOR SALE—2 LOTS NE
corner of Sixth and Pearl, only \$1
size 50'x140 each, making a total
for \$2600; the finest cheap lots in
for a row of houses for renting;
to build a row of houses for rent;
be sold at once. NOLAN & SMITH

\$3900—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE corner lots in the west part of
the home town tract; size of
price, \$3900, NOLAN & SMITH,
Second.

FOR SALE — VERY CHOICE B
lots in all parts of the city at g
gains. NOLAN & SMITH, 224 W
FOR SALE—SOMEWHAT IMPROV
BROADWAY, close to Broadway, paper
ulators would do well to see us be
ing. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. S

\$2500—FOR SALE—A LARGE AN
tiful corner lot on 18th, not far fr
ueous; size 16x33; price only \$2
L. SMITH, 223 W. 23rd St.

\$550—FOR SALE—THE CHEAPE
for the location in the city; locat
ams st., a little west of Hoover; l

FOR SALE - A VERY FINE
residence lot on Flower st. near P
for a few days, only \$1675. N
SMITH, 223 W. Second.

\$4500 - FOR SALE - AN ELBORGAN
dence lot near Figueroa st. \$4500.
and Jefferson, 1553-239; price \$4500.
& SMITH, 223 W. Second.

FOR SALE -
BY GOSPER, SMITH & CANNON
421 Stimson Block.

2 corner lots 1 block from Center
electric line; 4-room house, 2000
stables and chicken coops; bearing
prunes, apples, trees and berries
shades, trees and flowers; a bargain
easy terms.

alfalfa land; good 3-inch well, and improvements; worth the price to suit.

1 mile south Compton, 64 acres alfalfa land, highly improved; fruitings; terms to suit.

Near Gardena, excellent fruit land or without water; in from 10 to lots, \$120 and \$150 per acre; easy to sell.

First-class fruit and alfalfa land; city, improved and unimproved; terms to suit.

Small ranch near city, to rent or change; plenty of water.

\$2300—60x165, fine lot S. Olive st.
\$4700—100 feet Figueroa, near wa
\$700—Westlake, near 11th, 75 feet
\$2000—Lot Adams, near corner H
\$1000—Lot Norwood, near 23d.
\$1000—Lot Orange, near Union.
\$1100—Lot 10x125 11th, near Uni
BRADSHAW BROS., 133 S. Bro
FOR SALE—
—
A fine, large lot in Bonnie B
near Seventh st., only \$1850.
PIRTLE REAL ESTATE AND TR
225 W. Second st.
—
—

LINERS.

FOR SALE—

Country Property.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES GOOD LAND, WITH water, 1500 per acre; terms easy. Apply to E. H. BARNETT, owner, room 102, Wilson Block, First and Spring streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES ALPINE LAND, fenced; 4-room house and well; \$1100; \$500 cash, balance at 6 per cent. M. L. C. 1223 W. 12th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—SETTLERS' ATTENTION! We have lands with deep rich soil, abundance of water, at \$5 per acre. A. L. HITCHCOCK, 257 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—OLIVES! OLIVES! CHEAP! Olives, olives, olives in San Bernardino county; choicest varieties. OWEN, 301 W. Seventh St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, 25 ACRES OF level land with water in the town of Glendale, 6210 W. CHILDS, room 1, Opera-house Bldg., Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF LEMONS AT Covina, this is very nice and will be sold at a bargain. D. STREETER & CO., 110 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, terms to suit, 20 acres of best land in Persimmon Valley, COURTNEY, 123 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES GOOD ALPINE LAND, with water, 1500 per acre; terms easy. G. D. STREETER & CO., 110 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED 20-ACRE RANCH, cheap stock and implements for sale. Apply to GEO. POMEROY, 106 Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT GLENDALE, improved, a bargain; must sell. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 101 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD LOCATIONS government land, this county. B. J. COOK, 111 Macy, near Main, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE, 5 ACRES AT THE Palm Valley, improved only \$50. 241 W. COLIN ST., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—300 ACRES CLOSE TO THE city, 2000 per acre; terms easy. M. L. SAMSON & CO., 101 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—GOOD 20-ACRE RANCH; will grow anything; no alkali or adobe. 124 W. 12th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED 20 ACRES with water. A. C. STEVENSON, Gardena, Cal.

FOR SALE—I SELL THE EARTH. R. S. BASSETT, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—LOTS AND LANDS, BY KLOCKE & DARLING, INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL AND LOANS, 242 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

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FOR SALE—

Houses.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY, MODERN, built 8-room residence in S.W. part of the city in the Harper tract, near 10th and 11th streets, lot 10x150, 1000 sq. ft. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS BLOCK, 4000 sq. ft., on 10th and 11th streets, lot 10x150, 1000 sq. ft. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN 10-room residence in south part of the city, on lot 10x150, 1000 sq. ft. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—ON THE INSTALLMENT, a beautiful 6-room cottage and bath, on lot 10x150, 1000 sq. ft. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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FOR SALE—

Houses.

FOR SALE—THE CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO., 224 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—

6-room cottage, modern, near Temple-st. cable; bath, etc.; modern; \$1800.

8-room house, modern, Solo at; lot 8x15; \$1800.

4-room cottage near Temple-st. cars; nice garden; 1/2 cash, balance monthly; \$450.

1/2 house, bath, nicely papered; 30th st.; \$2000.

2 cottages, lot 6x15; S. Hill st.; rents for \$40 per month; \$7000.

6-room cottage, new, modern, bath, etc.; near N. Hill; lot 22x100; near electric cars; Pico Heights; \$1800.

4-room cottage, new, modern; lot 3x15; Denver ave.; \$300 cash, balance \$15 per month; \$1350.

2-room house, colonial, close in; \$2500.

5-room cottage, lot 37x150, close in; \$1800.

9-room house, bath, etc.; First and Union sts.; \$6000.

5-room house, bath, barn, etc.; Adams st.; \$2500.

CITIZENS' INVESTMENT CO., 224 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—PHILIPS & CO., SPECIAL BARGAINS—

10 ft front on Hill st.; 5-room house, west side of street; \$500 cash; \$500 cash.

New 5-room, 11-room house, barn, woodshed, nice yard; 1 block from N. Hill; a short distance below Adams; price \$2200.

NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—NEW 5-ROOM RESIDENCE on Bonnie Brae st., in Bonnie Brae tract, lot 7th and 8th, on highly improved lot; price only \$1800; terms easy. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTHWEST PART of the city, a 5-room residence, convenient to the University electric line; price for a few days only; \$1350; owner wants to move; call on NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 5-ROOM residence, with 2 1/2 baths, modern, on lot 10x150; all nicely finished and decorated throughout; located in Bonnie Brae tract; price \$1800; terms easy. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE 5-ROOM residence on Hope st., a little below Pico; price \$5000. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—NICE RESIDENCE ON W. Washington st., with lot 137 feet on Washington; all modern improvements; price \$6000. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—A 4-ROOM HOUSE ON lot 6x20, facing 2 streets, near the corner of 8th and Pearl; price \$4000. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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LINER

FOR EXCHANGE— Real Estate.

#4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE navel oranges in bearing; price \$4000—\$1500 mortgage; will trade equity for city property. NO. 19
#4000—**FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE** place of business property, 687 Washington above, always rented; price \$4000—\$1500 mortgage; will trade equity for vacant lot. NO. 22 W. Second.
FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD STOCK RANCH near Flagstaff, Ariz., with 70 acres near the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.
#4000—FOR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT country place, with house and lot in south or southwestern part of the city, a highly improved and very productive vineyard orchard. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.
#4000—FOR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL place, at St. Louis, Mo., nearly all in bearing fruit, and valued at \$5000; will exchange for good Los Angeles property. NO. 22 W. Second.
#2300—FOR EXCHANGE—7½ ACRES near the city limits; 4-room house, well watered land tank; 5 acres in bearing fruit, price \$2800; will exchange for house and lot in southwest part of the city. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.
#1300—FOR EXCHANGE—10-ACRE PRUNE ORCHARD, valued at \$3000, house and lot included. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.
FOR EXCHANGE—30 ACRES AT Covina, all in bearing oranges and lemons, in fine condition; good soil, good water-right and in a section that is practically fruitland. NOLAN & SMITH, 223 W. Second.
FOR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY:
#1800—40 acres, fruit land, Alameda Co.
#1800—15 acres, level near Toloma.
#1800—10 acres, fruit, near Alameda Co.
#2300—20 acres, improved, Downey.
#2300—20 acres, improved, Clearwater.
#4000—20 acres, fruit, near Burbank.
#2300—30 acres, Long Beach.
#2300—10 acres in fruit, Lankershim.
#4000—20 acres in fruit, near Pomona.
#2300—10 acres in fruit, Whittier.
#2300—2 acres, good buildings, near city.
#4000—12 acres in fruit, near Anaheim.
#4000—3-acre fruit ranch, Tropic.
#4000—12 acres prunes, Glendale.
#4000—10 acres in fruit, near Pasadena.
#2300—20 acre store, house, alfalfa, stock.
#4000—20 acre walnut grove, Fullerton.
#4000—50 acre orange grove, Colton.
#2300—11 acres, orchard, Santa Clara.
#4000—11 acres in orchard, Pasadena.
#4000—11 acre well irrigated Fresnoes.
#2300—40-acre general farm, Anaheim.
#4000—10 acres, prunes and apricots, Pomona.
#7000—10 acres, navel oranges, Duarte.
#4000—10 acres, fruit, near Pasadena.
#2300—10 acres, with fine improvements, Covina.
#4000—10-acre orange grove, Alhambra.
#1800—20 acres, bearing walnuts, Fullerton.
#2300—100—175 acres, fruit land, Lamanda Park.
#2300—70 acres, walnuts and alfalfa, Riverside.
#2300—40 acres, fine navel oranges, Fullerton.
#2300—900—900 acres, choice land, San Fernando.
#2300—750 acres, prime land, Orange county.
GOWEN, EBERLE & CO.,
134 143 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—LLOYD & BRUCE
6-acre house in Olympia, \$1200.
45 acres fruit, fine house, Cucamonga, \$2500.
Lots in Morristown, Manitoba, \$100 each.
Acreage, improved, in Washington.
Acreage on Redondo, clear for lots:
\$600.
10 acres fruit land at Burwell, \$1000.
100 acres, 100 acres, near car line, \$400.
Lot on Baldwin st.
9½ acres oranges and peaches.
9½ acres peach orchard with bearing.
2 lots in Glendale for city lot.
Lot in Englewood.
Lot in Inglemore.
Lot in Pasadena; 10 bearing orange trees.
10 acres wet land for alfalfa.
Lot in the Waverly tract.
Good 4-story building close in.
5-room house, installment plan.
6, 7 or 8-room house, close in.
LLOYD & BRUCE,
ENTLER & OBEAR,
223 W. First st.
#1800—10 acres land in alfalfa with water; a big bargain at \$180 per acre; adjoining land held at \$250; for city property and will assume. E. 264.
#1800—13 good lots in Los Angeles, clear; 25 acres fine land and \$2000 cash for a city lot.
#2000—A fine residence near Sixth and Peoria and East Main, a good grocery business and building.
#7500—25 acres at N. Ontario set to oranges and lemons, peaches, prunes, etc.; have electric, water, and good city supply clear of incumbrance; for city property, and will assume. E. 264.
ENTLER & OBEAR,
13 223 W. First st.
FOR EXCHANGE—NO. 49, "CLASS C," A fine residence in Hollywood, California, renting at \$1800 per year, for a good farm in Ohio, Illinois or Pennsylvania; this is free from all taxes, and has no other claims.
No. 32—A fine residence on Bonnie Brae, L.A., to trade for an improved 10-acre tract on the coast.
No. 20—A little farm of 12 acres, 6 miles south of Cleveland, clear, for California.
No. 40—Fine Chicago property for residence.
No. 43—A fine income ranch for Eastern.
No. 44—A residential estate of 100 acres in Illinois, and cash for one in Pasadena.
No. 62—A 10-acre tract on San Pasqual st. for all improved city property.
WOODWORTH & MARRINER,
13 S. Raymond ave., Pasadena.

FOR EXCHANGE—
#4000—A large, roomy, 7-room, 2-story house in the southwest; close in; renting for \$20 net; mortgage \$1500, 3 years, 8 per cent; will take \$1000 cash for city property.
#4000—A lovely, 8-room, 2-story house on a corner in the southwest; 1 block from electric cars; will take 1½ in good city property.
#1500—30 acres in alfalfa, clear of incumbrance, and \$500 cash, for city property.
#5000—Clear city property renting for \$48 per month, and cash, for business lot. E. 263.
ENTLER & OBEAR,
13 223 W. First st.
FOR EXCHANGE—
#2500—A nice 4-room house, good barn, etc., clear, for alfalfa land. E. 253.
#1400—9-room house, bath, etc., and cash, for suitable for carriage-maker's business. E. 251.
#7500—30-room cottage on S. Olive; lot back for 100 ft. fronting on S. Olive.
\$3000—A fine ranch for cattle and grain, consisting of 4000 acres; all fenced; abundant water; good alfalfa; 100 head of cowboys' land; clear; for city property, and will assume not over \$30,000.
#4000—20 acres in ALHAMBRA; electric road within 10 minutes' walk; no improvements; for city property of even value. E. 214-15
#2500—20 acres in West Athens.
ENTLER & OBEAR,
13 223 W. First st.
FOR EXCHANGE—
#5000—20 acres improved in Azusa Valley; 10 acres in city; will assume.
#5000—The nicest lodging house in the very center of city; everything new; 10 rooms; was an improved alfalfa ranch; sickness reason for changing.
#2000—10 acres of the season's produce or beet land in the State, 2 miles from Miraflores, for house in city.
#2000—10 acres improved at Gardena; house, large barn, mill and reservoir; all stock and implements for house in city.
#2000—20 acres in the heart of Alhambra in 4-year-old eucalyptus tree, for lot in city.
H. W. NEISWENDER,
12 213 W. First st.
FOR EXCHANGE—
Income property in Chicago, St. Louis, Lincoln, Kansas City, Peoria, and Beatrice, Neb.—all country.
We have a choice 10-acre mostly to 15-year-old navel oranges and lemons, at right in the land; good new house and barn; wants a cottage in city; this ranch is cheap. We have two more places, 100 acre each, for good centrally located investment houses in Lincoln, Neb.; value \$7000.
MERRICK,
12 118½ S. Broadway.
FOR EXCHANGE—30 ACRES OF THE finest improved land in San Bernardino 1½ mi. north of San Dimas, on Santa Fe Railroad; there are 400 bearing peach blackberries, 3500 plum, 600 plums, 1½ acres in alfalfa, and 1000 apple trees; plenty of water; this property is clear; owner retired; will assume or sell.
CARTER & REICHER, 223 S. Broadway. 15
FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE 9-ROOM house, 1000 sq. ft., in small place East Los Angeles or Boyle Heights; balance cash. Time 100 days.
TAYLOR, 102 Broadway.

OR EXCHANGE—20 ACRES AT

[illegible]

EXCHANGE—50 ACRES FINE

[illegible]

DAIRY: 15 COWS & 1000

[illegible]

— \$2000; RESTAURANT AND

now doing a very pros-
perous business. Call
BIDDLE & CO., 113 S. Broad-
way, 11.

1129.-STATIONERY, CIGARS
store; living-room; furnished;
good location, N.W. corner
FIVE AND NINTH STS.
1130.-DELICACY STORE; ONLY
\$100; rent \$10 per month; in-
viting rooms. S. P.
1131.-237 W. First st. 13

1132.-BRICK BUILDING, CONCRETE
templating eating brick victor-
at good margin on brick. Address
2 FEMALE BLOCK. 13

1133.-WOOD, COAL AND FEED
clearing \$100 per month; lease
paid until June 1. SPEARS &
S. Broadway. 13

1134.-BAKERY; GOOD BUSINESS
very high price \$120; in-
viting. S. Broadway. SPEARS &
S. Broadway. 13

1135.-HUSTLER TO JOIN ME IN A
paying business location, city;
applies an interview. Address
1135 W. 11th St. 13

1136.-FRUIT AND SHIPPING
monthly receipts \$35; this place will
do; book go this week. ERNST
13

1137.-BROOKSTORE, 30 CENTS ON
ill health; established 11 years;
for residence property. W. J.
13

1138.-LEASE AND FURNITURE OF
lying country hotel, \$300; good
selling. SAVANNA HOTEL, Cal-
ifornia. 13

1139.-FRUIT STORE, HANDLING
citrus, tobacco and canned goods.
SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S.
Broadway. 13

1140.-DELICACY STORE, WELL
located, good business, \$200, including
SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S.
Broadway. 13

1141.-ALL KINDS BUSINESSES,
and purchasing agency; estab-
lished. EDWARD NITTINGER, 219
S. Broadway. 13

1142.-A LIGHT MANUFACTUR-
ing; profits large; former experi-
ence necessary. Address J. 23, TIMES
BUILDING. 13

1143.-A FURNISHED LODGING-
house, 10 rooms, full 3 years' lease; part
of \$3. G. box 31 TIMES OFFICE.
13

1144.-WE HAVE TWO FIRST-CLASS
stores that will bear investigation.
SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broad-
way. 13

1145.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1146.-A GROCERY DOING A GOOD
business on account of retiring from
location at 251 E. FIFTH ST. 13

1147.-CLEAN STOCK OR GROCER-
y; cash trade; large goods; East
side. Inquire at 326 S. MAIN. 13

1148.-CIGAR, CONFECTIONARY
business; \$100 per week; very
good. ALLEN, 337 W. 11th St. 13

1149.-A WOOD AND COAL YARD;
popular stand; big bargain; \$850;
good location. ALLEN, 337 W. 11th St. 13

1150.-FINE BAKERY, WITH OVEN;
old stand; a sure bargain; \$700;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1151.-LODGING-HOUSE, 17 ROOMS;
good location; big bargain; \$200;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1152.-CHICKEN RANCH, BARGAIN;
sacrifice; making money; \$300;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1153.-FINE RESTAURANT; SEATS
100; good location; bargain; \$100;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1154.-CREAMERY, WITH LIVING-
rooms; good location; big bargain;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1155.-A BIG BARGAIN THIS DAY;
fruit store on Broadway, \$100;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1156.-OIL ROUTE; GOOD WAGON;
horse, with a big trade; \$300;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1157.-LODGING-HOUSE, 25 ROOMS;
good location; big bargain; \$200;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1158.-CHOICE GROCERY, CLOSE
goods; price \$600, or by invoice;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1159.-FAMILY HOTEL, 47 ROOMS;
refreshed; choice location; \$3500;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1160.-A NOTION AND VARIETY
store; good location; big bargain;
N. BARNARD, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1161.-A NICE GROCERY, DOING A
business; good location; low rent. Ad-
dress, 117 S. Broadway. 13

1162.-A GOOD-PAYING SALOON;
this week. SPEARS & MONTAGUE,
117 S. Broadway. 13

1163.-SALOON WITH \$5000 OR \$10,000
worth of business; address Q.
13

1164.-GOOD-PAYING DAIRY, CLOSE
Ana. For particulars write to
1164 W. 11th St. 13

1165.-THE BEST MILLINERY STORE
Ana. doing splendid business; snap.
Pasadena. 13

1166.-A CHURCH IN WELL-PAY-
ing location; \$400. SPEARS & MONTAGUE,
117 S. Broadway. 13

1167.-SALOON VERY CHEAP IF
LINDENFELD & KOENIG,
117 S. Broadway. 13

1168.-MONEY-MAKING GROCERY 4
n. city. OWNER, room 119 Bry-
ant. 13

1169.-FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT
with a large business; address Q.
13

1170.-\$225 WILL BUY DELICACY
restaurant at 639 S. BROADWAY; 13

1171.-GOOD MEAT MARKET, \$300,
good location; big bargain; \$200;
SPEARS & MONTAGUE, 117 S. Broadway.
13

1172.-NICE MANUFACTURING
rooms; 117 S. BROADWAY. 13

1173.-O. WANT TO SELL, SEE I. D.
F. FIFTH ST. 13

1174.-LODGING-HOUSE, 10 ROOMS,
BRYANT. 13

1175.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1176.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1177.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1178.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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1179.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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1180.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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1181.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1182.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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1183.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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1184.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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1185.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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1189.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1190.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1191.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1192.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1193.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1194.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1195.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1196.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1197.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1198.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1199.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1200.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1201.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1202.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1203.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
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J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
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1204.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1205.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1206.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1207.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1208.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1209.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1210.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1211.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be; \$250 required in either case.
J. T. TUTTLE, 64 S. Broadway.
13

1212.-A NICE BUSINESS, OR WILL
be;

THE FINEST FURNISHED
with or without board 603

[illegible]

FINISHED FRONT ROOM,
ward, suitable for men and

in private family; ref-
708 S. HOPE. 12

THE FAMILY AT 1022 W.
fers a nicely furnished
good board; bath; on ca-
12

RIED COUPLE OR GEN-
m with board in new
ano, etc. 1024 FLOWER
12

BARBARA, PINE SUN-
board, 1. MRS. THORN-
Vina st. 12

S AND BOARD; HOME
rushed, sunny rooms. 800
Flower. 12

FLAT, 5 ROOMS, OR-
d, near Westlake Park.
12

LAND BOARD; PLEASANT
grounds, bath, etc. 627 S.
12

GE, PLEASANT, WELL-
with excellent board. 1918
19

SANT, NICELY FUR-
th board. 124 S. OLIVE
12

LEY, 222 S. HILL, SUNNY
lar or single meals; mod-
12

WITH PRIVATE BOARD-
terms reasonable. 1022
12

SUNNY FRONT ROOMS,
close in. 621 W. SEV-
12

OR UNFURNISHED
desired. 1022 FLOWER
12

NT ROOM WITH EAST-
n. 1012 S. HOPE ST. 15

NISHED ROOMS WITH
ROADWAY. 12

Houses.

S, STORES, RANCHES,
PROPERTY.

TURNISHED.
4 rooms, \$20.
5 rooms, \$25.
6 rooms, \$30.
7 rooms, \$35.
8 rooms, \$40.
9 rooms, \$45.
10 rooms, \$50.
close in, rent \$2; furniture
up; see it quick
everywhere, all prices.
LIVELY PROPERTY.
WOOD, Norwalk, Pasadena,
Pasadena and Riverside.
BUSINESS CHANCES,
with fixtures, \$10 and \$25
choice residence district;
3 years' lease, nomina-
12

my list suits you, tell me
I'll do the rest.

ABBOTT.
CLUSIVELY,
business property, city and
Spring st., Stowell Block
12

ITABLE BUILDING HAS
larly opposite the Arcad-
connection of E. and W.
ing-rooms, the lower par-
or can be divided into
ata or into a large restau-
added, being in the
of railroad (525' over-
is, Santa Fe and railroad
ceers and others; about 8
and in its cat and a few
cterized, wide cement side-
ceers leave about 1 minute
of city, short of the ware-
for any business, cheap,
BELL, auctioneer, on the
12

EGANT 3-ROOM HOUSE,
live at.
bath, "barn," etc., 14th.
th, etc.
bath, electric bells, etc.,
tage, bath, very conveni-
HITCHCOCK BROS.,
237 W. First st.
12

M DWELLING, SAN JU-
n, flowers, stable, etc.;
tory dwelling, Ruth ave.
\$25; water free; will
years. 12

JOHN P. P. PECK,
227 W. Third st.

stage, 4 acres of ground,
nd Washab ave.
tage, 223 Michigan ave.
tage, 223 Michigan ave.
ase, Staunton st., south of
LAW & SHERWOOD,
123 S. Broadway.

HOUSE, W. 17TH ST., \$25.
house, S. Hope st., \$40.
W. 15th st., \$22.
d cottage on 30th st., \$32.
M. GARLAND & CO.,
207 S. Broadway.

PERMANENT TENANT, 7-
rooms finely decorated, and
l, with or without a stable;
pe st, next to cor. Sixth,
or to W. McLEAN, plaster
Center place. 12

LEFT: NEW AND MOD-
6 rooms respectively, cor.
sta., on University electric
information to THE WARI-
CO, N.E. cor. Second and
14

TO THE RIGHT PARTY,
hard-finish cottage, cot-
nd fruit trees, for \$9 per
water; large rooms. Ap-
AVE., north of Sixth st.
12

M HOUSE ON FLOWER
with water.
on Bonaville ave., \$40.
utage on Loveland ave., \$25.
HART & LOCKHART,
205 E. Broadway.

MAGNOLIA AVE., SOUTH
large new 8-room house,
findings; mountain and val-
nd, rent low. Call on
South Riverside, Cal. 13

OP 6 ROOMS AND BATI-
rents; cement walks, etc.;
d; within walking distance
r; rent \$15. M'GARVIN &
S. Spring st. 14

4-ROOM COTTAGE, EM-
s; 60-foot lot, best of
apricots, figs in abundance;
and lettuce in gar-
FIELD ST. 12

E 7-ROOM, FURNISHED
in every respect; good
venient to cars; in south-
ENTLER & OBEAR, 223
20

LARGE 10-ROOM HOUSE,
Park, south-west corner
Washington st., BARLOW
123 S. Broadway.

ROOM COTTAGE, BATI-
Park, bet. city and Pas-
adena. Apply W. S.
00, Downey Block. 18

ROOM HOUSE, FOURTH
ELSO, renter paid, 8-room
ve, H. R. HANNA & CO.,
12

T HOUSE W. SEVENTH,
Park, \$10; also 7-room cot-
BRADSHAW BROS., 123
12

ROOM LODGING-HOUSE,
with some little furniture for
HOMER & CLAY, 232 S.
12

COTTAGE, 213 N. GRAND
st. Apply NEXT DOOR,
cor. Second and Spring.
12

CH WATER, NICE 5-ROOM
rate, barn, etc., on electric
RIGHT, room 60, Bryson
12

ROOM MODERN HOUSE,
large yard and good barn.
CLIPS & CO., 128 S. Spring.
12

ROOM HOUSE IN REDU-
ture for sale; cheap. Ed-
Redlands, Cal. 15

COTTAGE; LARGE STA-
ing water; 1237 Sanite st.
Bradbury Bldg. 12

RGE COTTAGE, BET. FIG-
ace; gas, bath, stable. Ap-
ST. 17

5-ROOM HOUSE, HARD
with bath and barn. \$12.
T. 12

FLAT 36; ALSO 5 ROOMS
close in. R. VERCH, room
12

NLY UPPER FLAT, 41
st. Latest improvements.
12

E. C. CRIBB, NOTARY, C.

M. J. NOLEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 112 W. Second st. Advice free.

BUSINESS

ANCIAL AND COMMER

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
January 12, 1895.

An effort will be made in the present State Legislature to obtain some modification of the Wright Irrigation act, as it at present exists. The law provides for a district system of organization, by which the people in any given section, the lands of which are irrigable from a common source, may form an irrigation district similar to a municipal corporation, a city or a county. Having determined upon the source of supply and the most feasible manner of constructing the necessary works, estimates are made of the cost of such works, and the people interested are empowered to vote bonds to defray the cost, the bonds being a first lien upon all the property in the district to be benefited, and the payment of interest thereon and their redemption to be made through taxes regularly levied and collected, in the same manner as in the case of city and county bonds.

Each district has a board of directors, who are officers to manage and control the affairs of the district in substantially the same manner as a board of supervisors manages the affairs of a county. They provided an assessor, a collector and a treasurer, with like powers to those of the corresponding officers of a county.

Theoretically, this should make bonds issued under this act very popular among investors, and much sought after, but such has not been found to be the case to any great extent. In practice there have been found to be several serious objections.

law in question. It is for the purpose of changing these that legislation will be sought in Sacramento. The Wright act has not worked in California favorably to the irrigator any more than it has in Utah. Only a few days ago the Anaheim Irrigation District was voted out of existence, only because having been cast for the continuation of the Wright act under the Wright system. It is estimated that this organization has cost the farmers of that section about \$50,000 during its brief existence. The "The Wright act of the Wright Irrigation act is a good one, but it certainly needs some modifications that will prevent it from pressing too hard on the farmer on the one side, and at the same time satisfy the investor on the other.

The first annual meeting of the National Building and Loan Association was held on January 9, at No. 330 1/2 South Broadway. An especial feature of the meeting was the presentation of a large number of stockholders personally, who took part in the matters under discussion. The statements considered at the meeting shows the association to be in a flourishing condition, with assets of over \$270,000, and earnings for the year of \$10,000. The average interest per cent was declared on the business of 1894. The following well-known gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year. Dr. J. W. Cochran, J. M. Wittmer, A. E. Pomeroy, Ernest E. Ford.

COMMERCIAL.

During the past few weeks *The Times* has received from officials of the Southern California Fruit Exchange, several letters, which are printed verbatim, bordering closely on the insolent in tone. The only reply available, if at all, on the presumption that the writers are grossly ignorant of the rudiments of business ethics, not to say of ordinary courtesy. The cause of all this is the fact that *The Times* has had the temerity to intimate that the officials of the organization in question were under certain circumstances, occasionally exhibit poor judgment in their actions. The remarkable fact that a little mild criticism is sufficient to incite to the use of epithets to make such an exhibition of themselves to show such a dogmatic and overbearing character—is sufficient of itself to justify the doubt whether they are altogether fit for the responsible positions which they hold.

One of these peculiar persons, writing from Azusa, admits that there is a fight between the fruit growers and the commission men, and, commenting on a recent statement of *The Times* that it would endeavor to steer clear of the rocks on the sides of this channel, he says: "I do not see the least excuse for any newspaper meddling with this fight."

This was Russia, instead of California, and the object of the communication was a trusted official of the Czar, the tone of the letter would excite no surprise, but we have not yet reached the point where the officials of the State of public interest can be kept out of the public press, even at the request or order of the high officials of fruit exchanges. It would doubtless be very surprising to those who are not conversant with the sense of what is due to its numerous readers who are engaged in the orange-growing business to pursue any such course for nearly two years. The article suggested the importation of co-operation among horticulturists in the marketing of their crops, and pages of matter have been printed on the subject in this journal. It means follow that because the exchange movement is a good, and wise, and proper one, that the officials of this organization are above criticism by a public journal.

The Times has the pleasure of noting that its course in relation to this question has been entirely correct and judicious. Meantime, it will continue to advocate the true interest of the fruit-growers, and to print the facts as they happen, without fear or favor, and without tread on the

corns of some official who is afflicted with temporary swelling of the cabaza.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

One of the most remarkable things in connection with the development of Southern California during the past few years has been the amount of water that has been discovered in almost every direction and in many places where water was not believed to exist at a reasonable depth from the surface. The old idea of Southern California as a dry section is being rapidly exploded. The borings for oil which are now going forward have taught a good deal in this direction. That will be of value to the oil men. One of the highest hills outside of the city, where wells have been sunk for oil, and where nobody would have dreamt of encountering water, has been found to be so rich as to interfere with the boring for oil.

One of the most wonderful artesian wells in this or any other section of the State is the one at the foot of the base of Long Beach. There appears to be a large and inexhaustible underground river beneath that section of country. A company has been organized to utilize this source for the great and valuable supply of water. The Bouton Water Company, consisting of Gen. E. Bouton, of this city, and some capitalists of St. Louis. Who are the owners of the Terminal Island. They have entered into a contract with J. F. Holbrook to manufacture and lay a main line of pipe from the Bouton wells at Long Beach to the city of St. Louis. The pipe is to be of heavy steel, double-riveted and double-coated with asphaltum, fifteen inches inside diameter. It is to be laid in sections of 100 ft. by the Rolling Mills, their having just received ninety-six tons of steel billets from Chicago, ordered for that purpose. It takes 30 ft. rivets to manufacture this line of pipe.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Another Meeting of the
Park Commissioners.They Fail to Elect Either a Secretary
or a Superintendent at
the Session.An Important Recommendation by
the Sewer Committee—At the
Courtroom—The Federal
Grand Jury.

The Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning but failed to elect either a superintendent or secretary. The school board made considerable progress on the preparation of estimates of the cost of school improvements recommended. A number of the new Council committees made reports for presentation at the next Council meeting. The Sewer Committee formulated an important recommendation in the matter of South Side irrigation.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The Park Commission.
A LITTLE RIFLE DISTURBS THE SES-

The new Park Commission, which, besides Mayor Rader, consists of E. J. Post, John Cross, Matthew Teed and W. H. Workman, held a meeting yesterday morning, but did not elect either a superintendent or secretary, such elections being postponed till next Thursday morning. Connected with the meeting were one or two incidents, the significance of which is difficult to interpret, but it is believed the facts will be developed later.

Before the meeting the members of the board held a conference, on executive session. The board then met, and Street Superintendent Howard, the former secretary of the Park Commission, acted as clerk.

For secretary, Commissioner Cross nominated ex-Councilman W. H. Rhodes, and Mayor Rader placed in nomination Charles Deering. A vote being taken, Commissioners Cross and Rhodes were elected, Commissioner Post and Mayor Rader for Deering and Commissioner Workman for R. M. Baker. The second roll-call developed the same result, and the board then proceeded to the election of a secretary. Mayor Rader spoke of the election of a president, whereupon Commissioner Cross remarked, with a degree of warmth that bordered close to a quarrel, that it was customary, where a course is decided on in executive session, to pursue such course in the following public meeting. Having made this remark, Mr. Cross said he thought it was agreed upon that the election of a superintendent should be postponed, and then moved that it be postponed till 10 o'clock p. m., next Tuesday, which motion prevailed without particular opposition.

An invitation from La Fiesta Committee to participate in the formal opening of its quarters, was accepted.

Commissioner Workman presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

"Whereas, a grand drive or boulevard around and through the city of Los Angeles would be an attraction to visitors, besides being a great source of pleasure to our own people, where so many vehicles are employed; and, whereas, great numbers of our worthy people are out of employment, the construction of a wide boulevard drive around the city would give work to a great number of deserving people, be it resolved, by the Park Commission that the City Council be earnestly requested to instruct the City Engineer to lay out and present to this body plans and specifications for said boulevard, taking in and passing through each of the parks of the city and conforming as near as possible, to the following route:

"Commencing at the City Hall, in said city, and south on Broadway to Sixth street, to Pearl street, to Grand street, and westerly to Westlake Park, around Westlake Park to Alvarado, north on Alvarado to First street, east on First street to Union avenue, north on Union avenue to Bellevue avenue, east on Bellevue avenue to Echo Park road through Echo Park, and through private property to Elysian Park, through Elysian Park to Buena Vista street, east on Buena Vista to Truman street, south on Truman to Downey avenue, east on Downey avenue to Hancock street, south on Hancock street to San Pedro, through East Side Park to Alhambra avenue, east on Alhambra avenue to Soto street, south on Soto street to Fourth or Sixth street, taking in Prospect Park, on Brooklyn avenue, west on Fourth or Sixth street to and through Hollenbeck Park, to Boyle avenue, south on Boyle avenue to Seventh or Ninth street, west on Seventh or Ninth to Central avenue, south on Central avenue to San Pedro, to Adams street, west on Adams street to St. James Park, through St. James Park to Santa street, west on Santa street to Twenty-third street to Figueroa and Pearl streets to center of city.

"Further, resolved, that we earnestly invite the co-operation and aid of all property-owners along the line of the route designated in widening the streets to at least one hundred feet, grading and planting of two rows of trees, thereby making the expense to the city merely nominal.

"Resolved, that the owners of property between Echo Park and Elysian Park road be requested to open a street 100 feet wide between said points.

"It was remarked by Commissioner Cross that it would probably be better to change the route to take in Loma Drive and some other street, but Commissioner Workman replied the route had been outlined subject to change, if considered advisable.

Commissioner Workman said that more good drives are much needed in the city and if the property-owners along the proposed lines could be made to realize the benefit that would result from such boulevard as suggested in the resolution the building of such a road need be no great expense to the city.

Commissioner Cross said he believed a comfortable stockade ought to be built at Elysian Park and maintained under police surveillance where all idle men could be put to work and required to work for eight hours per day and that a detachment of them be given passes to come down town every day. The cost of keeping them for this purpose need be but a little and the result would be the building of the road need not be very expensive.

Mayor Rader suggested that before presenting the matter to the Council a more definite plan be prepared.

For this purpose Commissioner Cross moved to have a committee of two members of the board appointed to prepare the plan in more detail.

The motion prevailing the Mayor named Commissioners Cross and Workman as such committee.

The remarks made by Commissioner Cross about the policy decided on in executive session not being fulfilled in open meeting caused a good deal of gossip about the City Hall. It was reported that it was the understanding in the executive session that three of the members would vote for a certain man for secretary.

Some of them falling to do so Commissioner Cross made the remark he did. He was also stated that, although Commissioner Cross understood three of the members would keep together, that was not the understanding with all the other members.

Zanja Committee Report.

RECOMMENDED ACCEPTANCE OF
CERTAIN BIDS.

The Zanja Committee, consisting of George D. Fessell, James Ashman and E. L. Blanchard of the City Council has agreed upon the following recommendations to the Council:

"We recommend that the bid of Frick Bros., to furnish and lay a twenty-two inch cement pipe in the manja on Main street from Jefferson street to the city charter boundary, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk, at 50¢ cents per lineal foot; and three brick wells for \$100, be accepted, and the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present the necessary contract and bond."

"We recommend that the bid of O. T. Sutton, to furnish and lay a thirty-inch pipe for manja 4-1, between Sotello and Mesquite streets, and about one hundred and fifty feet of redwood flume; cement pipe at 50¢ cents per lineal foot, and brick wells, be accepted, and the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present the necessary contract and bond."

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New Sewer Committee.

SOUTH SIDE IRRIGATION CONDUIT.
OTHER BUSINESS.

The City Council Sewer Committee, comprising Councilmen Klingery, Munson and Ashman, has agreed upon the following recommendations for presentation to the Council:

"In the matter of the petition from Frick Bros., asking for a rebate of \$21.85 on the Hayes and Water-street sewer, the demand being rejected, and the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present the necessary contract and bond."

"In the matter of the protest from A. W. Thorne et al., in reference to the sewerage of Ana street, the City Engineer's report of the protest being accepted, we, therefore, recommend that said protest be set for hearing on Monday, January 21, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the clerk instructed to notify protestants of the time and place of hearing, in the manner provided by law.

"We recommend that the bid of J. E. White, to sewer Burlington avenue, from the center line of Tenth street to a point opposite the southwest corner of lot 5, block 2, of the Bonnie Bine tract, at \$1.00 per lineal foot, for the sewer complete, be accepted, and the necessary resolution of award adopted.

"In the matter of specifications before this committee for a new pipe line for the South Side Irrigation Company, we beg leave to report that this committee knows of no authorization for the preparation of such specifications, and, therefore, recommend that the South Side Irrigation Company be notified to at once enter into bond and contract, in accordance with specifications heretofore adopted, and to deposit with the City Clerk the amount of the cost of said pipe line in the city treasury, and that the city will then at once build the pipe line, and, in the event said company declines to do either of the above, we recommend that all proceedings be abandoned."

School Board Special Committee.

The special committee of the Board of Education devoted a good deal of time yesterday to preparing estimates of cost of erecting new school buildings and enlarging present ones as recommended. It is intended to have a carefully prepared and reliable report ready for adoption at the board meeting tomorrow evening.

The City Council, it is expected, will be hearing on the matter Tuesday.

E. W. McNeely and others have petitioned that two crosswalks be placed at the intersection of Main and Ann streets.

City Hall Notes.

R. W. Polindexter has petitioned that a sidewalk be laid on the north side of Adams street, between Grand avenue and Main street.

George Miller and another have filed a petition asking that Echandia street between Bridge street and Brooklyn avenue be graded, graveled and guttered under the same proceedings as have been asked for that street between Pleasant avenue and Brooklyn avenue.

W. A. Caldwell, as Water Overseer-elect, has announced the appointment of William Hurst and S. D. Stine as deputies.

Senator Matthews has a bill ready for introduction in the Legislature, which, if it becomes a law, will give permanent firemen an annual vacation of ten days each without loss of pay, the same as is now the case with policemen. The request that a bill be introduced to make the City Council by the late Fire Commission, on motion of Commissioner Workman.

Clerk Chambers of the Police Court reports for the month of December the collection of fines amounting to \$1051.

G. M. Atkins and others have petitioned, asking the grade of Denver street between Tenth and Eleventh streets be established, that has not already been done, and that the street be graded, graveled, cement curbed and cement sidewalked.

It is reported that certain San Francisco men are introducing through their representative in the Legislature, some amendments to the Vrooman act, under which street improvements in cities are conducted. These amendments, it is said, will be beneficial to this city.

A. W. Ellis and others have filed a communication to the City Council stating they have discovered the petition for the widening of a street, asking for a change of grade of St. Louis street between First street and Brooklyn avenue is insufficient. They therefore present a petition containing the names of additional property-owners, asking for the change.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts.

On motion of the District Attorney, the following informations were filed yesterday in Department One:

Charles Tommy Smith with an assault with a deadly weapon; Lue Lem, with murder; Chris Hip Chow, with assault with intent to murder; Charles Daley and Thomas McNeal, with assisting a felon to escape; Ralph Secker, with murder; Alfred J. Newton, with buying and receiving stolen property, and C. S. Farrels with forgery.

The court met Monday, 15th, for arraignment.

SENSATIONAL BATTERY CASE.

Frank Kramer was charged in the Township Court, yesterday, with battery, the charge having been preferred by his wife, Anne. It appeared that the parties not only disagreed, but would not agree to disagree. Two years ago a divorce was obtained, but since then they have lived together in a more or less constant state of infelicity. On Sunday last the husband contrived to break one of the windows of the house, whereupon Mrs. Kramer sought revenge in a manner peculiar to herself, and somewhat original. She proceeded to cut up his best Sunday-go-to-sun shoes, and, upon his remonstrating somewhat forcibly, she developed a faculty for swearing strange oaths, both florid in character and unique in construction. The witnesses who testified repeated many of the expressions, and for a time the air in Justice Young's courtroom was somewhat sultry and sultry. The case was concluded by the parties being involved in the quarrel, the defendant was discharged.

Court Notes.

Charles P. Dorian, a retail liquor-dealer, filed his petition in insolvency yesterday. The liabilities are placed at \$128.39, and the assets, including the stock in trade, at \$510.40.

Albert L. Clayton was brought before Judge McKinley yesterday, in Department Six, to be examined as to his mental status. On the recommendation of Drs. W. W. Hitchcock and E. A. Bryant he was discharged.

Oscar F. Pierce, an incorrigible minor, aged 11 years, was brought before Judge Smith, in Department One, yesterday. Upon the representation of witnesses that the lad was vicious and morally depraved, and beyond the control of his father, it was ordered that he be committed to the Whittier School during his minority.

In the suit of J. Marion Brooks, as executor of the estate of Dr. Steinbocker, vs. the State Loan and Trust Company, heard before Judge Van Dyke, yesterday, a decision was rendered in favor of the defendant. It was held by the court that at the time of the death of Dr. Steinbocker the trust company had no money belonging to him, but only the individual possessions of his wife.

The cases of Ah Yon, Guan Yen and Ah Govey, the two former being an appeal from Justice Seaman's court, and the latter from the court of City Justice Austin, being called before Judge Smith yesterday, were continued until January 19. The defendants were convicted in the lower courts of having illegal possession of lottery tickets, and the two first-named defendants were fined \$10 each, and the latter, \$25. From this judgment they appealed.

The case of W. J. Stevens, an appeal from the Compton Township Court, was set for hearing on January 19, by Judge Smith yesterday. The defendant was fined in the lower court \$25 for obstructing a public ditch.

In the case of Ethan Allen Feeler, called in Department One yesterday, on motion of the District Attorney, H. C. Dillon was associated as counsel for the prosecution. W. D. Davenport, formerly of the Department of the District Attorney, was arraigned in Department One yesterday, and Monday was set for him to plead. He is charged by C. W. Tillingshott with having stolen a sewing machine and miscellaneous effects aggregating in value \$150.

The trial of Marcus Shinn, charged with passing a forged check for \$16 on a firm of local pawnbrokers, occupied the attention of Judge Smith and jury in Department One yesterday. The case was purported to have been signed by J. Bixby. The evidence was sufficiently conclusive for the jury to make up their minds as to the guilt of the defendant within twenty minutes, at the end of which time they returned into court with a verdict of guilty as charged. Tuesday was set for sentence.

GUILTY AS CHARGED.

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New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

An application for guardianship in the matter of the estate of L. Markschitz, he being declared insane on the 11th of January, and committed to the State Asylum at Highlands. The property is valued at \$1000, and the balance of the balance of the estate was filed by the District Attorney, who named George M. Danakin as a proper person to fill the position.

An application for administration in the estate of J. H. Taber, filed by Mahala Taber, his widow. The property involved, being in cash and notes, is valued at \$1000.

Mary O. Allen against Frank W. Allen for divorce for failure to provide.

Jacob Filegar vs. George Peterman, a suit to recover \$387.40, being balance on account for goods supplied and account rendered.

The Supervisors.

A very brief session was held yesterday by the Board of Supervisors, at which was received the resignation of Manager W. A. White of the City and County Free Labor Bureau. On motion the resignation was accepted, to take effect at once.

Supervisor Woodward reported having inspected the bridge between the County Jail and the City Jail, and pronounced it to be in a very unsafe condition and recommended immediate action to be taken in the matter and verbal bids obtained in preference to the prescribed ten days' notice.

AT THE U. S. BUILDING.

Federal Courts.

FINAL REPORT OF THE GRAND
JURY.

The Federal grand jury presented its final report to Judge Ross in the United States District Court Friday morning, and was discharged from further attendance upon the court.

The report, which is very brief, reads as follows:

LOS ANGELES (Cal.) Jan. 11, 1895.

To the Hon. Erskine M. Ross, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California: The grand jurors of the United States of the Southern District of California for the August term of 1894, have the honor to report that all business submitted to them for their consideration has been considered and disposed of.

We have been in session on twenty-six days, during which time we have examined ninety-five witnesses, and have found forty-one indictments, against the following persons: United States vs. Pedro Alvarez; United States vs. W. J. Cornell; United States vs. Ah Sam; United States vs. C. E. Smith (3); United States vs. Garland Baker (3); United States vs. Justus Allgren et al.; (4) United States vs. Mateo Paal; United States vs. L. T. Graves et al.; (2); United States vs. Antonio Ashman; United States vs. J. Jay Scott; United States vs. F. Taber; United States vs. E. H. Calhoun; United States vs. M. H. Savage (5); United States vs. Tuck Jones; United States vs. M. Merigan (2); United States vs. George Ortega; United States vs. J. H. Smith (2); United States vs. J. A. de Bailesterro (3); United States vs. Ah Loy; United States vs. A. J. Gelbman; United States vs. R. Machobane; United States vs. R. F. Broughton; United States vs. Newton Brown; United States vs. Leon D. Frey.

We have considered altogether fifty cases, of which we have found twenty-five guilty, and twenty-five not guilty. We have also found one case of insanity, and one case of death.

We give you our peculiar pleasure to call your Honor's attention to the fact that of the indictments already reported by us there has been but one acquittal. We desire to thank the officers of this district for the courteous treatment extended us, and especially to express our appreciation to your Honor and to the United States Attorney for the use by us of the courtroom and private offices of the United States Attorney for our deliberations in view of the fact that the room assigned by the government for the use of the grand jury is totally unfit for occupancy. Very respectfully,

GEORGE M. DANSKIN, Foreman.

Before discharging the grand jurors, Judge Ross took occasion, in a brief speech from the bench, to thank them for the promptness and efficiency with which they had acted.

"Complete and Interesting."

(Perris News Era.) "The Times" Annual," issued by the Los Angeles Times on New Year's day, is a very complete and interesting paper. Thousands of copies of this valuable paper should be sent East.

SPECIAL sale this week of all our late arrivals. The Los Angeles Times, from 1894 to 1895, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1895 to 1896, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1896 to 1897, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1897 to 1898, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1898 to 1899, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1899 to 1900, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1900 to 1901, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1901 to 1902, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1902 to 1903, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1903 to 1904, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1904 to 1905, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1905 to 1906, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1906 to 1907, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1907 to 1908, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1908 to 1909, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1909 to 1910, at 10¢ each. The Los Angeles Times, from 1910 to 1911, at 10¢ each. 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THE FLOWER TRADE

Roses Dethroned, Carnations Now all the Rage.

Good Demand for Decorative House Plants—The Renting Plan Gaining Favor.

Capital Invested in the Business in Los Angeles—Sales Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars a Year.

A land of sunshine is, naturally, a land of flowers. What is here meant is the cultivated flower. That there are lands on which the sun shines, but on which no flowers are growing, is no exception to the rule. The reason why they are not growing is because there are no persons living on the land to plant them and water them when required. None of these conditions are lacking in Los Angeles. It does not therefore require any violent wrench of imagination to understand why this city and all Southern California should be clad the year through in floral robes of brilliant hue and shaded by palms in endless variety. Thousands of willing hands are here to plant and cultivate flowers, water to moisten the roots, and sun to bud and develop them into full and fragrant bloom.

TRADE IN CUT FLOWERS.
Aside from flowers grown for the pleasure of those persons owning their own property, the trade done in cut flowers alone in this city represents a very large sum. A Times reporter took the trouble to inquire, about it, and, among other things, learned that the value of cut flowers sold in Los Angeles exceeds \$30,000 a year. The trade is steadily increasing. There is one firm alone which sold last year over \$15,000 worth of cut flowers, and to quote his own words, "we expect to sell a good many more than that this present year."

One rather surprising feature in connection with it is that the business is nearly all local, not more than one-fourth of the flowers ordered being sent East. This fact would seem to further emphasize the other fact that sunny weather and flowers naturally intermingle. A delicate flower would not be out of place in a frigid zone. The brighter and warmer the weather the more lovely and refreshing a flower looks, and, in a corresponding degree, the desire for flowers is increased.

CARNATIONS THE RAGE.
The carnation is now the favorite flower. The rose is dethroned. It may be that it will again and before long reassert its preeminence in public favor, but in the meantime the carnation holds paramount sway. When it is stated that one cut-flower house in this city sold over half a million carnations during the year just ended, one is enabled to form some slight conception of its popularity. The preference is given to the California variety, for, as one Broadway nurseryman said, "California is now producing the finest carnations grown in the world."

The dimensions of some of the finer specimens are simply immense. It is nothing unusual to see a California carnation four inches in diameter, and some buds attain a diameter of ten inches. One reason, and the principal one, why the carnation does better in California than in the East, is that it can be grown in the open air. In the East it has to be forced in hot-houses, and is propagated to death. The result is the production of small, puny specimens vastly inferior to those originated in Southern California. For a long time it was supposed that Redondo and its neighborhood raised the finest carnations, but the dealers say that they can now get as fine specimens, grown in and about Los Angeles, as those grown near the beach. One thing, however, in their favor, and the fullest development, seems to be acknowledged, it is that they do better within ten or fifteen miles of the coast line than they do further inland.

A peculiar thing in connection with the California carnation is that no effort has ever been made at a classification of the varieties originally here. They all go under the general head of "California carnations," the only distinction given them being dark pink or light pink. With the Eastern varieties it is not so. Among these latter the favorite in red is the Portia, in white the Little Miss Mowan, in yellow the Sunset. The Red Cross and President Garfield are also favorites. In striped carnations the American Flag and the Mayflower are the most popular, but they do not take rank with those of purer tones.

FAVORITES IN ROSES.

In roses the teas still hold first place. Being ever bloomers, the climate is admirably adapted to them, and, in the opinion of some connoisseurs, they are not so distinguished in pose and appearance as some of the high-class hybrids, the fact that their ever-blooming properties make them a continuous joy more than atones in the opinion of others for any deficiencies in looks. While there are nearly four hundred varieties of roses grown here, those that hold first place in the affection of the ladies of Los Angeles could be counted on the fingers of both hands. The fair sex remains singularly constant and faithful to a few choice varieties, among which are the Marie Van Houtte, La France, Papa Gontier, Duchesse de Brabant, Marechal Niel, La Marque and Beauty of Glazenwood, sometimes called Gold of Ophir. All of these grow here to perfection, and they are such grand varieties that it is no wonder the rose expects to live to see the day when the carnation shall cease to exercise its present supremacy.

CAMELLIAS AND ORCHIDS.

Florists say that the camellia is not grown here nearly so extensively as it should be, or as one would expect it to be in this climate. It is a mistake to suppose it would not thrive here. All dealers agree in saying that never at any time within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the thermometer ever got low enough to injure a camellia. One care only is necessary, not to give them too great an exposure of sun. If, in addition to this, trouble is taken to fertilize the roots with partially decomposed vegetable matter, such as can be found at the base of oak and other forest trees, and mossy matter with the roots and earth attached, there is no reason why the camellia, especially the japonica variety, should not do as well here as it does in the most favored portions of China and Japan. The gardener variety will not do so well as the japonica, the reason assigned for that being that the climate does not get cold enough to sufficiently tone it up. Those who do grow the camellia and take proper care of it, are well rewarded, for specimens are known which have at one time over two hundred blossoms, the plant measuring over ten feet in height.

In single camellias, the Saxonia is highly spoken of. It possesses a fragrance lacking in other varieties, and continues in blossom from September to December. Considering the prices that camellias bring in Eastern cities, the prices asked here seem very reasonable. Saxonia can be had, standing two feet high, in pots, for 75 cents, and japonicas from \$1 to \$1.50, according to size.

Orchids have not created the craze here that they have in some other places. Some of our citizens have a few specimens in their conservatories, but no effort has ever been made to get together a collection. There are several firms in the city who get specimens from Mexico, Central America and Australia, but they are mainly for shipment to the East and Europe. As one dealer said: "To make

anything like an unique collection of orchids, one must have a craze for them, and, what is equally essential, have a very long purse to back up the craze. That's just it, orchids get into an awful lot of money, and after you have gotten them, as some one said, they are not good to eat.

FLOWERS TO ACTRESSES.
"Other times other manners!" Time was, and not so long ago, when actresses on their first appearance in a new play were literally buried in bouquets. That is no longer "good form." "No flowers" at funerals is also the general order of the day, for which every one but the florist feels duly thankful. Marriages still have their flowers but, as the dealers say, the bouquets are confined to things choice and small.

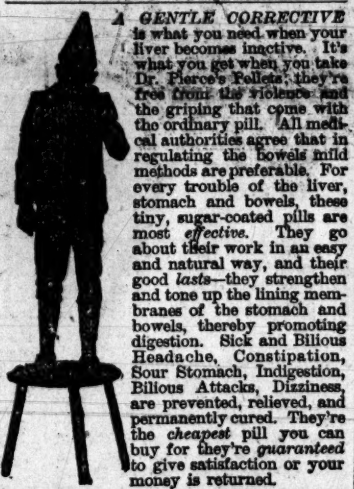
DECORATIVE HOUSE PLANTS.

For these the demand is largely on the increase. One prominent dealer said that where five years ago there was no demand for house plants, it was now so great that all growers had to increase their stocks. The reason for this, he said, was that many people now lived in flats who formerly occupied a house or cottage where they had a garden. In flats they can't have a garden so they buy plants to decorate their rooms. Among these the chief favorites in small palms and plants are the phlox caroliniana, the chamomilla, the excoisior and the cyma revoluta. This last variety is the most expensive. Ferns are also used, the adiantum (maiden hair) in several varieties being the one mostly asked for. The most useful smilax is also used, and as it grows here in abundance it is not expensive. In the commoner kinds of fern the sword is used.

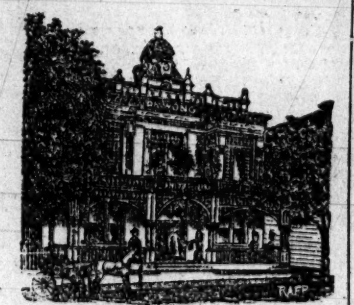
For decorations on a large scale at receptions and dinner parties all of the finer and larger varieties of assorted plants, palms and ferns are used, but on such occasions they are rented and not sold. The plan of renting plants for an evening is gaining in favor. The person giving the entertainment tells the kind and number of plants wanted, and the florist does the rest. The orders run from half dozen plants at a charge of \$2.50 up to fifty and more at a cost of \$25 for the evening. The sale of outside ornamental trees this last year has been fairly good, but the demand has been less proportionately than for house plants. The kinds asked for include landscape and avenue varieties. In these the California fan palm continues a favorite; also the silk oak of Australia. There is some inquiry for the rubber tree (figus elastica) which furnishes the rubber of commerce. For landscapes the acaucarias are preferred, but they still command high prices, ranging from \$1 to \$5 for growing specimens.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

There are at the present time six dealers in cut flowers in the city, and thirty-five nursery firms. Most of these latter, in addition to flowers and ornamental trees, raise fruit stock. No reference is made to the latter in the figures here given. A careful calculation on figures obtained from the florists show an investment in this city in the business of flowers and ornamental trees of from \$350,000 to \$400,000. This sum represents the building, conservatories, ground, stock and business necessary for carrying on the business. The investment is principally in the hands of a few, who supply the smaller dealers with flowers and plants. The annual sales of decorative plants and ornamental trees exceeds \$200,000. When to this is added the sales from cut flowers it is seen that the total sales in this city from the industry are close on a quarter of a million dollars a year.



Dr. Wong's SANITARIUM



NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES quickly cured without the use of poisons. Four thousand cures. Ten years in Los Angeles.

DR. WONG.

713 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

The Patent Telephone Indicator Co.

224 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Offer an exceptional opportunity to an enterprising party to accept the agency for Los Angeles and Southern California for their PATENT TELEPHONE INDICATOR.

\$3000 to \$5000

require: A representative of the company is now in Los Angeles, and will be pleased to give particulars. Address

X. Y. Z., Times Office.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

Perfectly restores a rich, lustrous color, makes the hair healthy and is clean. Steaming, salt or turpentine baths do not affect it. It is as natural as nature. Detection impossible.

"Your preparation has my cordial recommendation. I believe there is nothing in the world for the hair like it."

"ADELINE PATTON NICOLINI." Colors—1 black; 2 dark brown; 3 medium brown; 4 chestnut; 5 light chestnut; 6 gold blond; 7 ash blond. Price \$1.50 and \$3.00. A free sample bottle of the finest rouge, "Imperial Venus Tint," will be sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL MFG. CO. 22 Fifth Ave., New York.

In Los Angeles, F. B. Braun & Co., 40 N. Main St.; Haas, Baruch & Co.

Poland Rock Water

Bartholomew & Co. 23 W. First St. TELEPHONE 111



Grand January Clearance Sale!

THIRD WEEK

Of the greatest dry goods selling ever seen in this city. Greater Dress Goods Bargains than ever before shown on this coast. Every piece of Dress Goods, Black and Colored, MARKED DOWN TO COST. Everybody should have a new dress at these greatly reduced prices. We are also offering special values in our Domestic and House-furnishing Goods Departments.

BARGAIN WEEK AT HALE'S.

Commencing Monday, January 14.

65c Silks.	65c Silk Velvets.	75c Broadcloth.
A special offering of fine quality Dress Silks, Faille Francalaise, Gros Grain and Khadames, a choice selection of colorings, former price \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard.	A good quality Silk Trimming Velvet, a full line of the leading shades, former price \$1.00 per yard.	An extra good grade of Broadcloth, 50 inches wide, finely finished, a full line of colors, regular value \$1.25 per yard.
Clearance price 65c	Clearance price 75c	Clearance price 75c
Black Dress Goods at Cost.	All Dress Goods at Cost.	Dress Goods Bargains.
Black Sicilian, very fine quality, rich luster, shed shedding, 45 inches wide, reduced from 85c per yard.	Black Henrietta, a very superior quality, fine silk finish, all wool, 40 inches wide, was 85c.	Cream Cashmere for evening wear, 86 inches wide, fine twill, nearly all wool, reduced from 85c.
Clearance price 60c	Clearance price 60c	Clearance price 25c
\$1.50 quality reduced to \$1.00	\$1.50 quality reduced to \$1.00	Cream Albatross, all wool, 88 inches wide, a very fine quality, former price 50c per yard.
Black Sicilian, good quality, 27 inches wide, regular value 80c per yard.	Ladies' Cloths, all wool, 52 inches wide, a good assortment of the new colorings, former price 65c per yard.	Clearance price 35c
Clearance price 20c	Clearance price 45c	Trimming Braids, that formerly sold for 10c, 15c and 25c.
80c quality reduced to 30c	85c quality reduced to 60c	Clearance price 5c

THE GREATEST TOWEL SALE

Ever held in Los Angeles will take place WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16. Housekeepers, Hotels, Boarding-houses, etc., attention: We bought from a large linen importer who was forced to sell,

1000 DOZEN HUCK TOWELS

Fine quality union and all linen, fringed borders, AT LESS THAN IMPORTATION COST WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, we will place the entire line on sale at ONE-HALF PRICE.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS.

250 Dozen Huck Towels.	100 Dozen Huck Towels.	100 Dozen Huck Towels.
Fine quality union linen, fringed borders, size 14x36 inches; worth \$1.35 per dozen.	Fine quality, all linen, fringed borders, size 17x33 inches; worth \$1.50 per dozen.	Fine quality, union linen, fringed borders, size 18x30 inches; worth \$1.50 per dozen.
Clearance Price 60c.	Clearance Price 75c.	Clearance Price 75c.
100 Dozen Huck Towels.	125 Dozen Huck Towels.	
Fine quality, union linen, fringed borders, size 14x36 inches; worth \$1.75 per dozen.	Fine quality, all linen, fringed borders, size 18x36 inches; worth \$1.75 per dozen.	
Clearance Price \$1.00	Clearance Price \$1.00	
125 Dozen Huck Towels.	150 Dozen Huck Towels.	50 Dozen Huck Towels.
Fine quality, all linen, fringed borders, size 14x36 inches; worth \$2.00 per doz.	All linen, fine quality, fringed borders, size 22x40 inches; worth \$2.50 per doz.	Fine quality union linen, fringed borders, size 18x36 inches; worth \$2.50 per doz.
Clearance price \$1.25	Clearance price \$1.50	Clearance price \$1.50

J. M. Hale Company, 107-109 N. Springst

For Gentlemen:

Nelson's \$3, \$4, \$5 or \$6 Shoes.

For Ladies:

Full "Slipper-foxed," Hand-turned Shoes Only \$3.

These are goods that are well-shaped, stylish, durable, and that will look "dressy" till they are worn out. There is nothing in the market that will beat them even at double the price. There is a special reason why they are sold so low. They can only be bought at these prices, or at any prices approaching them, of

M. P. Snyder, 255 South Spring Street.

We have a good Satin Calf Shoe that we will sell for \$1.75.

A line of \$3 Shoes that we are closing out at 2.00.

We can sell you a good pair of Shoes for 1.50.

This stock was sold and afterward bought back for less than 50 cents on the dollar and this accounts for the "milk in the cocoanut."

M. P. SNYDER, 255 South Spring Street.

REMNANTS OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS, LINENS, ETC., ETC.



The Broadway Dry Goods House.

POTOMAC BLOCK, 223 S. BROADWAY.

Successful continuation of our

Annual Clearance Sale.

Greater Reductions Made This Week.

50c Ribbon Stripes Taffeta and Pongee Silks for dresses, waists and skirts, worth 85c, \$1, \$1.25 yard.	Imported all-wool Novelty Dress Patterns; best fabrics and choice colors; reduced from \$7.50 and \$8.75 to go at \$3.50
40c All-wool French Printed Challies, beautiful floral designs; reduced from 65c yard.	All-wool black Fancy Weaves and Mohair Mixtures; neat, tasty designs, worth \$1.25; to close at 90c
35c All-wool Scotch Mixed Dress Flannels and Fancy Eider-downs; worth 50c and 60c yard.	6-4 Chenille Table Covers, extra heavy quality; worth \$1.75 and \$2.00; clearance price \$1.15
THIS WEEK	Ladies' Maslin Underwear sacrificed to make room for new stock. Chemises 50c, Drawers 35c, Gowns 85c, Skirts 60c, Corset Covers 35c and upward.

G. VERDIER & CO., 223 SOUTH BROADWAY.

BEAUTIFUL "NOB HILL"

Choicest Residence Property and the Cheapest in Los Angeles.

Reached in Ten Minutes from the Center of the City by Electric Car Line.

SITUATION SUPERB.

Overlooks the park, a large part of the city, the valley beyond, and in the distance the mountains and the sea.

STREETS all graded, graveled, sewered and lined with shade trees; cement curbs, cement sidewalks; lots in shape for building on without the additional outlay of one dollar.

LOTS have a front of 50 feet, are from 155 to 200 feet in depth, and all run to 20-foot alley.

Take Notice. There were only 87 of these lots. All those fronting on Alvarado, except five have been sold and will be built upon. Two of these, on the east side of the street, can still be had, if taken at once, at the original price, \$1000. The price of the other three, on the west side, will be \$1100, but to secure them at the price they

Must be Taken at Once.

Two fine buildings are now going up on Alvarado street, and several others are to be commenced right away.

In disposing of this property no favor will be shown, all will be treated alike. First comers will get first choice.

For maps, circulars and all information, see

S. K. LINDLEY, Sole Agent, 106 SOUTH BROADWAY.

A SILVER LEAGUE.

And a Movement for a New Political Party.

The Project Crystallizing in Los Angeles—Address to the People.

Ideas and Idiosyncrasies—The Programme for a New Political Union, Free from the Old Parties.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 12, 1895.—(To the Editor of the Times.) Several weeks ago a meeting of citizens who believe that improper monetary legislation is the real cause of the existing business depression, and that there can be no return of general prosperity until a remedy is applied that will undo the mischief of that legislation. This meeting was public, although it was only advertised through personal notification. At this meeting a committee of sixteen, comprising five Democrats, five Republicans and five Populists, and a chairman who is a Republican, was appointed to prepare a platform and programme for independent political action upon that issue which is conceived to be the issue of paramount importance, namely, the money question. After a number of meetings and much discussion, the committee prepared a report and submitted it at a meeting held December 26 and the report was adopted. This report authorized the chairman to appoint and the appointment of an executive committee of fifteen to initiate the movement. Enoch Pepper, Esq., was elected president, and has appointed as a portion of the committee of fifteen the persons whose names are appended to the following address. It is intended to complete the committee by appointing citizens of other parts of the State.

To the people of the State of California: A proper respect for the opinions of our fellow-citizens requires that in connecting ourselves with political movements having so important an object as the reformation of the money system of the country, we should state the reasons that actuate us in so doing.

The existence of an extraordinary business depression is admitted by everybody, except, perhaps, the few who are the beneficiaries of existing unjust conditions.

This depression is not confined to the United States, but it is confined to those countries that have money systems based upon the gold standard, or which practice gold redemption.

The value of the unit of money, or the unit of account (which, in the United States, is the dollar) depends upon the number of units, or the volume of the particular kind of money that is used for the purpose of ultimate redemption. In gold-standard countries it depends upon the volume of gold money; in silver-standard countries, it depends upon the volume of silver money; in bimetallic, or gold-and-silver-standard countries—countries, that is, that have the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio—it depends upon the aggregate volume of gold and silver money.

In gold-standard countries an increased demand for gold, or a decreased supply of gold, increases the value of the unit, or dollar. This effect is intensified if there occurs simultaneously both an increase in the demand for and a decrease in the supply of gold. A greatly increased demand for gold was created by the legislation demonetizing silver that took place in Europe and the United States within the decade from 1870 to 1880. From that legislation there resulted a contraction of the volume of standard money, which produced an increase in the value of the unit, or dollar. Since 1872 there has been a relative decrease in the production of gold. These facts are asserted and admitted by so many and by such high authorities, and they are so amply confirmed by experience that no well-informed person will presume to deny them.

An increase in the value of standard money (which, in the United States, is gold) is reflected in a decrease in the price of property and products. A fall in the price of property and products is the same thing as a rise in the price of standard money.

Falling prices that result from cheapening the cost of production, are always attended with great and general prosperity. But falling prices that are simply the reflection of an increase in the value of standard money are uniformly attended by acute business distress. There is a cheapness that enriches and a cheapness that ruins. The cheapness that ruins is that which simply reflects an increase in the value of money, and is manifested in a general and persistent downward course of prices, and that is the kind of cheapness which the people of the United States have been partaking of for nearly a quarter of a century.

There can be no return of prosperity until something is done to stop that increase in the value of money which is reflected in the general downward course of prices that has been experienced since 1873. There are only two ways in which that increase in the value of money can be stopped: First, by a vast increase in the production of the standard money metal—gold. Secondly, by increasing the volume of standard money through the free and unlimited coinage of some other money metal. An adequate increase in the production of gold is not to be expected. The free coinage of another money metal is therefore the only alternative.

From the time of Abraham to the time of President Grant, silver, equally with gold, shared the confidence of mankind and assisted in performing the money work of the world. The United States is the largest producer of silver in the world. The restoration of the free coinage of silver is, therefore, the most direct and practicable step that can be taken to restore prosperity to the people of the United States. The United States is the best source of supply for European gold standard countries, and especially for Great Britain, in respect to those products of which we have a surplus and they a deficiency. Gold monometallists concede, and the recent experience of silver standard countries abundantly demonstrates, that the full use of silver as money greatly stimulates the export trade. These facts justify the assurance that the United States can maintain the double or optional standard without the co-operation of any other nation.

But the reformation would be incomplete and ineffective that provided for increasing the volume of standard money through the free coinage of silver and left the note-issuing function in the control of those who could contract the volume of paper currency at the promptings of self-interest. Gold and silver coins should, to a safe and adequate extent, be supplemented by a paper currency which should be issued directly by the national government.

The controlling influence in both of the dominant political parties is against the free coinage of silver and in favor of delegating the power to issue paper currency to corporations. It is not believed that either of them will, in 1896, champion those measures of monetary reform which this movement is intended to promote. We are therefore resolved to endeavor to organize an independent movement according to the platform and programme prepared by the committee, of which we are the successors, and which is hereto appended; and we earnestly invite the co-operation of all who value the welfare of their country and their countrymen more than the attachments of party, and who desire to see a restoration of the democracy of Jefferson and the Republicanism of Lincoln.

There are evidences that movements similar to this are being initiated in other

parts of the United States. Out of these there will probably develop a general national movement, in which case we shall not assume the right to direct, but simply ask to be permitted to co-operate. If there shall appear to be any presumption in our undertaking to initiate the movement in and for the State of California, we shall rely for justification upon the fact that everybody's business is nobody's business until somebody assumes the responsibility of attending to it.

(Signed) Enoch Pepper, president; Lionel A. Sheldon, John Love, L. M. Hale, John R. Berry, John A. Farnsworth, J. A. Craig, Alva Udell, John Robson, Cornelius Cole, H. H. Savage, W. J. Weems, Charles T. Pepper, R. W. Dromgold, Executive Committee.

A PLATFORM AND PROGRAMME.

For a Political Union Formed to Secure a Reform of the Money System of the United States as the Necessary Means for Relieving the Unparalleled Industrial Stagnation. (Adopted at a Public Meeting Held at McDonald Hall, Los Angeles, Cal., December 26, 1894, and Being the Amended Report of a Committee of Sixteen, Appointed at a Previous Meeting, Held December 16.)

In the profound belief that the welfare of the people imperatively demands that we hereby resolve to unite for political action to secure the reform of the money system of the United States, and we cordially invite our fellow-citizens to join this movement and assist in accomplishing its purpose.

We declare that the political independence of European domination which our forefathers achieved by the sword be supplemented by financial independence which may be achieved by legislation.

We declare that the control of the government should forthwith be wrested from the agents of an arrogant, selfish and insatiable money power, which so makes and administers law as to enrich the few and to pauperize the many.

We declare that the existing industrial conditions, wherein prices are ruinously low, capital lacks investment, manufacturing is restricted and labor starves, are the direct and necessary result of a quarter of a century of plutocratic government.

We declare that the safeguard of liberty is the free and secret ballot, and that by it all necessary reforms can be effected.

We declare that the paramount issue of the next Presidential campaign must be the restoration of silver to the position it occupied under the Constitution and the laws of Congress prior to 1873, and the remodeling of the money system of the country so as to assure a sound circulating medium in sufficient volume to meet the demands of trade and restore life to the now prostrate industries of the land.

We declare that all who favor the free coinage of silver and other monetary reform should unite to secure the success of these measures at the next Presidential election.

As a means of organizing for the promotion of this reform we recommend the formation of Silver Leagues in all the counties of this State by obtaining signatures to the following roll of membership:

SILVER LEAGUE—ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

We, the undersigned, voters of the city of _____, county of _____, State of California, do hereby enroll ourselves as members of the "Silver League," and do hereby pledge ourselves to united political action, to secure a reform of the money system of the United States that will supply the people with a sufficient volume of money to meet the demands of business, consisting of gold and silver coins, and United States treasury notes, all of which shall be an unlimited legal tender for all debts, public and private; that will forbid the making of private contracts discriminating against any part of the circulating medium; that will provide for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, at a ratio not exceeding sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold, and without regard to the action of any other nation or nations; that will abolish national banks of issue and delegate to no individual or association of individuals the power to issue money in any form.

Among the reasons that prompt us to take this action are the following:

We believe that there is no economic instrument that bears so vital a relation to the material welfare of man as money.

We believe that the existing deplorable industrial conditions are directly due to legislation adversely affecting the money system of the country, an important part of which is the legislation depriving silver of the unlimited money functions with which it was endowed by the founders of the government.

We believe that there can be no permanent or general relief from the hardship of existing conditions, nor escape from worse conditions that are surely impending, except through such changes in the money system of the country as will increase the volume of money to an amount equal to 15 per cent. of the annual domestic commerce of the country and thereby stay the incessant fall of prices that results from a contraction of the currency.

We believe that in the effort to secure public reform it is the part of wisdom to consult the state of public opinion and to unite in taking up that question first upon which there seems to be the greatest probability of securing the affirmative action of a majority of the voters.

We believe that public opinion is now ripe for action upon the measures of reform, which it is the object of this league to accomplish, and that success in effecting these reforms will be easy if those who think alike can be induced to vote alike.

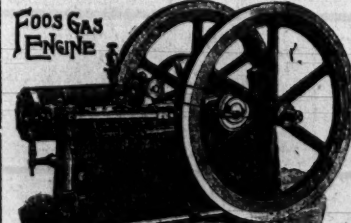
We believe it to be the present duty, enjoined alike by patriotism and philanthropy for all voters to ignore their present party affiliations and to unite in electing to office those only who are unequivocally pledged to, at the earliest practical moment, give the people financial legislation of the kind herein outlined.

(Blanks for signatures.)

A plan for State, county, township and ward organizations is also given.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Whitney's Trunk Factory has removed to No. 423 South Spring street.



FOOS Gasoline ENGINES.

OVER 100 IN USE HERE.

BEST IN QUALITY.

Used in foundries, planing-mills, manufacturing establishments, or any place where a reliable power is required. We fully warrant them as represented. Mining Hoists, Austin Oil or Water Well Machinery, Centrifugal, Triplex, Rotary and double-acting suction and deep-well pumps. We contract to install plants. Second-hand 10 horse power steam engine on hand; good condition.

S.W. Luitwieler,

200 and 202 N. Los Angeles st.

SAVE AT LEAST THAT MUCH

SECOND WEEK OF OUR FIRST GREAT ANNUAL

12 1/2 PER CENT.

STOCK-TAKING SALE

If you are not already a customer of ours, you'll save even more by taking advantage of this sale. Besides the 12 1/2 per cent. discount off on anything you may want in our entire stock, you'll save the DIFFERENCE between our regular prices and those asked everywhere else—which in itself is worth going out of your way a block or two.

Just a few pointers—read and compare:

MEN'S ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT SUITS—

single and double-breasted—the usual \$15.00 quality—our regular price \$10.00—discount off leaves.....

\$8.75

CHILDREN'S ALL-WOOL CHEVIOT REEFER SUITS—

in black and blue—usual \$7.00 quality—our regular price \$5.00—discount off leaves.....

\$4.40

MEN'S IMPORTED BLACK CLAY DIAGONAL SUITS—

in all the latest styles of sacks and frocks, equal to any \$20.00 suit in Los Angeles—our regular price \$15.00—discount off leaves.....

\$13.10

And so on through the entire store.

See the windows.

BROWN BROS.

CLOTHIERS, FURNISHERS, HATTERS,

249-251 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

A GIFT—a premium for your REGULAR trade. A STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH for 75 cents—one card given with every \$1 worth of goods. Less than 75 cents taken in part payment.

HOW IS CUT? THIS

We don't do anything to our competitors except cut the regular prices. We want more business. So we offer some CHAMPION LOW PRICES—the lowest ever quoted in this country. You never saw or heard of its equal, and you may never hear of it again. It comes only once in a life time.

Gold-filled Cases, Watches, ladies' or gents', with either Elgin or Waltham movements. Jewelers ask as high as \$20—they never sell for less than \$15—

Our price \$8.50.



Ladies' Gold-filled Case, Stem Winder and Pendant Set, with Elgin or Waltham movement. Our price..... \$8.50



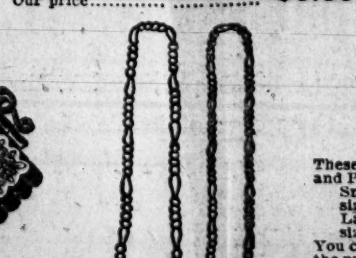
Gents' Gold-filled Case, Stem Winder and Pendant Set, with Elgin or Waltham movement. Our price..... \$8.50



Ladies' Gold-filled Case, Stem Winder and Pendant Set, with Elgin or Waltham movement. Our price..... \$8.50



1000 Lockette gold fronts and rolled gold at..... 50c and up



These Solid Gold Band Rings, like cut, worth 9c. At..... 9c



These \$1.00 Sterling Plate corners Card Case and Pocket Books—Small size..... 35c Large size..... 50c You can't match them elsewhere at double the price.



Silver Key Chains, worth \$1.50 at..... 50c



Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons, with Los Angeles engraved on the bowl, worth \$1.00. Our price..... 50c

BURGER'S
235 S. SPRING ST.

Four doors South of L. A. Theater.

BURGER'S
235 S. SPRING ST.

Four doors South of L. A. Theater.

H. Germain,

The Original Out-Rate Druggist

123 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.

See Some of Our Popular Prices.

Patent Medicines.

Our Old Price Price

Scott's Emulsion..... \$5.00 \$1.00

Hood's Sarsaparilla..... .65 1.00

Ayer's Sarsaparilla..... .65 1.00

Paine's Celery Compound..... .60 1.00

Syrup of Figs, small..... .35 .50

" " large..... .80 1.00

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral..... .80 1.00

Pierce's Medical Discovery..... .75 1.00

" Favorite Prescription..... .75 1.00

Cuticura Resolvent..... .75 1.00

Pond's Extract, small..... .35 .50

" " large..... .85 1.00

St. Jacob's Oil..... .35 .50

Castoria..... .25 .35

Mellin's Food, large..... .55 .75

Fellows' Syrup..... 1.00 1.50

Duffy's Malt Whiskey..... .75 1.00

" Baby..... .10 .25

Skin Lotions.

Our Old Price Price

Espey's Cream..... .25 .35

Almond Cream..... .40 .50

Hind's Honey..... .45 .50

Watt's Glycerine and Violette..... .30 .35

Humboldt's Glycerine and Rose..... .30 .35

" " " "..... .75 1.00

Pinard's French extracts..... .50 1.00

Colgate's Toilet Waters..... .80 1.00

Eastman's "..... .80 1.00

Murry & Lanman's Florida Water..... .50 .75

Roy's Cologne..... .15 .25

Duffy's Malt Whiskey..... .15 .25

" Goswell " " moist..... .35 .65

On Prescriptions we Save You 50 per cent.

We guarantee all our drugs to be the best money can buy and experience select. No substitution.

Our Number, 123 S. Spring St.

H. M. SALE & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

220 S. Spring St.

WE are offering everything in our line at cut prices. We do not restrict any purchaser to one bottle or package of anything that we have, but sell any quantity at the price advertised.

Purchasers residing out of Los Angeles can save more than their railroad fare on a few purchases. Our country business, always large, has grown to immense proportions, and we assure patrons of prompt attention and the best facilities for shipping. Our goods are packed by an experienced man and there is no chance of breakage. Send orders by mail and they will be shipped the same day.

PRESCRIPTION work has always been a special feature with us and we use only the purest chemicals and drugs. Thinking people do not want CHEAP medicines in their prescriptions and we will not reduce our standard of quality and excellent service. Our prices have always been of a popular nature and we know that we can please you. See the prices:

Four-quart Fountain Syringe, best make.....	\$1 00
Four-quart Hot-water Bag, best make.....	1 00
Our entire line of Rubber Goods reduced in proportion.	
Paine's Celery Compound.....	60
Sorodent.....	50
Duffy's Malt Whiskey.....	75
Carlsbad Salts.....	65
Hall's Catarrh Cure.....	50
Pearl's Soap, 2 pcs.....	25
Scott's Emulsion.....	10
Allcock's Plasters.....	25
Bedlam's Plasters, 8 for.....	15
Beecham's Pills.....	15
Carter's Pills.....	15
Pierce's Pills.....	15
Castoria.....	25
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	65
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	65
Hostetter's Bitters.....	65
Warner's K. and L. Cure.....	75
Pierce's Favorite Prescription.....	35c and 75
Syrup Figs.....	10
Cooper's and Kimball's Olive Oil, quarts.....	1 25
Woodbury's Facial Soap.....	25
Pinard's Brilliantine.....	30
Bailey's Rubber Complexion Brushes.....	40
Bronchial Troches.....	10
Crown Lavender Salts.....	85
William's Pink Pills.....	1 00
Fellows' Syrup.....	1 00
Vin Mariani.....	1 00

"WHATEVER YOU SKIP DON'T SKIP THIS."

Our special sale this month has been strong, but never exaggerated—could have been more emphatic and still have been conservative.

The Parisian Cloak and Suit Company

Print a story below which beats any thing yet stated this year. You know our reputation for STYLE AND QUALITY!! Well you have them here and all BRAN NEW AND SEASONABLE.

Ladies' Prince Albert Jackets.

Tans and Grays.

3 Lots . . . \$3.98
4.48
4.98

These were sold for three times the amount we now ask; also, 3 Lots of our Fine Imported Black Jackets.

\$5.98, \$9.89, \$2.98.

These must be seen to be appreciated.



Misses' Tailored Jackets.

12 to 18 Years.

Our \$7.50 Style . . . \$3.39
At . . .

Our \$10.00 Style . . . \$4.48
At . . .

Our \$12.00 Covert . . . \$4.98
At . . .

Misses' Ascot Capes.

\$4.49

Made of Scotch Cheviot.



Ladies' Tailored Prince Albert Suits.

Of English Serge, Navy or Black . . . \$6.98

Gray Cheviot, Same style . . . \$7.98

Navy and Black Clay Worsted . . . \$8.98

Only a limited quantity, and the bargain of a life-time.



A Few Ripple Blazer Suits.

\$4.48

Of strictly all-wool goods.

A few last season's Eaton Suits

Will be closed out at \$1.98

These are also all wool.

Our Wrappers

Are the talk of the town.

In order not to conflict with our Cloak sale these will not be placed on sale until

TUESDAY.

Print Wrappers, wateau back . . . 39c

Flannelette Wrappers, wateau back . . . 69c

Eiderdown Wrappers, wateau back . . . \$1.19

Only one sold to each customer.



Get a Fur Cape

Before they are all sold.

Genuine 80-inch Baltic Seal Capes, the \$24 kind, for . . . \$10.98

Genuine 80-in. Astrakhan Capes, the \$20 kind, for . . . \$10.98

Genuine prime Astrakhan Capes, the \$40 kind, for . . . \$21.00

These have all full sweeps.

Genuine Monkey Capes, the \$20 kind, for . . . \$9.98

Prime Monkey Capes, (our finest,) the \$30 kind, for . . . \$18.98



Children's Jackets.

4 to 12 years. All medium and light weight.

3 Lots . . . \$1.00
\$2.00
\$3.50

If you have not already seen them your neighbors will tell you of the immense values.



Children's Long Coats.

4 to 14 years.

Our \$5 ones . . . \$2.50
or . . .

Our \$7.50 ones . . . \$3.75
for . . .

Our \$10 ones . . . \$6.00
for . . .

Our \$15 ones . . . \$7.50
for . . .

Make the little ones happy and comfortable for very little money.

We are headquarters for English mackintoshes, cloth surface. During this sale all

Our \$4.50 kind will be offered at . . . \$2.25

Our \$6 kind will be offered at . . . \$2.50

Our \$7.50 kind will be offered at . . . \$4.00

Our \$10 kind will be offered at . . . \$6.00

About 150 Pairs of Kid Gloves

Left of those \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 styles. Take your pick for 50 cents.

Sizes 5 1/2, 5 1/4, 7 and 7 1/2.

Don't forget our sale of High-grade Imported Novelty Dress Patterns. This is an opportunity to buy these beautiful exclusive patterns at half their value, and goods that no one but the PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY handle.

LA FIESTA OF 1895.

The Committee Formally Enters on its Duties.

A Street Parade, Which was Followed by Speaking at the Headquarters.

Remarks by Director-General Meyerberg, President Koepfli, Col. Freeman G. Teed, Henry Steere and Others.

With just sufficient dignity to give eclat to the occasion, the ambassadors of Her Majesty, the Queen of La Fiesta de Los Angeles, arrived in the city last evening, presented their credentials and were duly honored and welcomed on behalf of the city by the Mayor, the Council and leaders in the local world of finance and commerce.

THE PROCESSION.

It was almost 8 o'clock when the procession formed at the junction of Broadway and First streets. Without delay, however, the members of the Board of Trade fell into line, and the line of march was taken up in the following order:

Platoon of Police.

Drum and Bugle Corps, Seventh Regiment, N.G.C.

Director General Max Meyerberg and Mayor Rader.

La Fiesta de Los Angeles Committee.

City Council.

Board of Supervisors.

Department Officials.

Members of the Merchants' Association.

Military Band.

Battalion of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.C. (Maj. M. C. Starin commanding).

Signal Corps, First Brigade (Capt. G. Lawrence in command).

The regimental staff turned out in force, and Capt. Halpin of Co. G, stationed at Anaheim, was among the visitors.

The procession marched down Broadway to Fourth street, thence to Spring, to the junction of Spring and Temple, returning along Main street to the carnival headquarters, between First and Second streets.

The hall had been decorated to some extent with bunting, and box palms on the stage, with a few flowering plants, gave an attractive appearance to the scene. Maj. W. C. Furry, as chairman of the evening, occupied the central position on the stage, with Mayor Rader to his left, and President Koepfli of the Merchants' Association to his right. Among others occupying seats on the stage were: Max Meyerberg, Supervisors Halsey, Pierce, Woodward, Councilmen Ashman, Savage, Munson, Teed, Pessell, Superintendent of Schools Search, J. T. Sheward, H. Jevne, M. H. Newmark, S. B. Lewis, J. S. Salkey, R. Bildebrand and others.

Remembering that "bravity is the soul of wit," the speeches were short and to the point, and the ceremonies, which were interspersed with short musical selections by the band, were in no sense tedious and appeared to be thoroughly enjoyed by the audience that fairly well filled the hall.

Maj. Furry opened the proceedings by extending, in the name of the Merchants' Association, thanks to all present for their attendance at the opening of the important work preparatory to La Fiesta. Without further preamble, he introduced Max Meyerberg, as director general of the festival. After the welcoming applause had died away, Mr. Meyerberg spoke as follows:

MR. MEYERBERG'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen: I thank you for your kind appropriation, and feel assured it is for what the

committee were enabled to accomplish in making the fiesta a success last year. I regret that I am not an orator, for I would then be enabled to describe in glowing language how much more beautiful La Fiesta might be made. Meantime, however, I desire to say a few words, and more particularly to my committee.

"Gentlemen of La Fiesta Committee: It becomes my pleasant duty tonight to greet you at your first meeting as the Fiesta Committee of 1895, and wish you good speed for the work for which you have signified your intention to undertake. The proposition of our next festival in April is a great one—great in its undertaking, great in its conception, and it will be great in its culmination. The great honor conferred on me by the Merchants' Association, in selecting me as director-general for this year's La Fiesta de Los Angeles, I accepted with the knowledge that my leadership will be abetted by your valuable assistance.

"One of my most pleasant recollections of the celebration of 1894 was the great unanimity with which the entire committee assisted me in carrying out the details. The great success attained was due to them, and the thanks of our citizens are due them for the untiring energy better than they took hold of the proposition and carried out the details. The greatest benefit not devoid of results was one not widely known, the knowledge attained by the committees that this city has among its inhabitants a number of most estimable gentlemen, of which Los Angeles can feel justly proud, as they were largely represented in the committees.

"It is one of our greatest detriments in this city that the gentlemen meet so seldom to exchange views and observations, to throw aside business, and remember that we are in this beautiful world for other purposes than solely for the attainment of riches. Frequent meetings for the interchange of opinions would make better men of us. We would understand and think more of each other, and find that mankind is in this world for joy as well as for work. To the wives and sisters of my committee-men, I would say, do not hinder them from leaving you for the purpose of arranging our festival. Their intercourse with their equals can only make better men, better husbands of them. Should they return a little late in the evening, think of the great good that they accomplish. The community in which they live has claims on them, and they behave them as true Americans to respond to a call of duty."

"It now becomes my pleasing duty," remarked Maj. Furry, "to introduce to you the new president of the Merchants' Association, Mr. J. O. Koepfli."

The audience gave Maj. Koepfli a round of applause by way of encouragement, after which he spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT KOEPFLI'S REMARKS:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: You are assembled here as friends of La Fiesta, and as such it becomes my pleasant duty to thank you on behalf of the Merchants' Association of Los Angeles for this first demonstration of your interest in the fiesta of 1895.

"To many of you the success of the last fiesta was largely due, and to you I can only offer our thanks and express the hope that your deeds may equal those of last year. To those of you, however, who are recruits in the cause, I desire to point out whereon the salient points of the last fiesta's phenomenal success rested."

"First—Gentlemen, your mass was leavened by the indomitable courage, energy and enterprise of your director general."

"Second—The Fiesta Committee of 1894 acted in unity as one man, there was not a single instance of petty jealousy or dissension; each committee and every member at each committee stood ready to assist one another regardless of the question of strict duty, but the watchword was 'La Fiesta,' better husbands of them. Should they return a little late in the evening, think of the great good that they accomplish. The community in which they live has claims on them, and they behave them as true Americans to respond to a call of duty."

"Third—The community at large stood with us; individuals and corporations laid aside the desire for gain; money and services were gladly rendered and donated

for La Fiesta's good. And lastly, gentlemen, but not leastly, there was that sterling body, the bones and sinews of your business community, there were those quiet, unassuming men who keep the wheels of commerce moving and at whose heart lies first the prosperity of the community; there was the whole movement, giving it stability, weight and standing, the Merchants' Association of Los Angeles with all its members, power and wealth."

"And in closing I wish to assure you, as the executive officer of this association that this year the Merchants' Association will stand behind you, and is more intent than ever upon making La Fiesta de Los Angeles a permanent institution with us, one that will bring out people renowned, as well as more material benefits; and these advantages, gentlemen, will extend also to the counties and States which are beginning to look to Los Angeles as their queen and which must be brought to acknowledge her supremacy. I thank you."

MAYOR RADER SPEAKS.

Mayor Rader was then presented to the audience in felicitous terms by the chairman. The audience accorded him a warm welcome, and followed his few remarks with close attention. "I feel some hesitation," remarked Mayor Rader, "in expressing myself upon this subject of La Fiesta for I am somewhat of a novice. I came here with the idea of listening to the opinions of others—of those who were so successful in their efforts last year—and I am most thoroughly imbued with the ideas that have been ventilated and will do all that I can to make the coming fiesta one of the grandest festivals ever held in our city. The general progress in an affair of this kind is necessarily left in the hands of those who immediately do it. It is to arrange the details, and so I am sure I need say nothing further."

WHAT COL. TEED SAID.

Maj. Furry did not evidently believe in talking much himself, but with the most commendable brevity introduced the next speaker—Col. Freeman G. Teed—"as a gentleman without whom it would scarcely be possible to hold a fiesta in Los Angeles." Col. Teed began by saying that of course he assumed that no one present expected him to say anything, and perhaps, for good reasons. In the first place he didn't have anything to say, and secondly, if he had he wouldn't know how to say it. He expressed his opinion that work is better than oratory, and, in his opinion, it was owing to an absence of the latter quality last year that La Fiesta was such a success. "Oratory," said he, "goes for very little in everything—save politics. I was on the committee last year, you will remember, and had something to do with the parades. It seems to me that parades are the principle things in all shows wherever held in the world. If the horses all having anything to do with La Fiesta to begin and make early preparations, for the success, I think, depends more on the parades than on any other feature. As outlined by the director general and also by the city press the matter should be taken up at once, and not postponed until the last hour when the success of the enterprise may be imperiled."

HENRY STEERE FOR THE MILITARY.

Following the address of Col. Teed, the remark was made by Maj. Furry that, joking apart, it would not be possible to have La Fiesta without the military, and the remark brought Capt. Henry Steere to the front. His speech was short and snappy, touched with wit, and caught the fancy of the audience. "I have been placed before you," he began, "in a dual role; to speak a word or two for the National Guard, and also say something as a railroad man. Permit me to thank you for the kind estimation in which you hold the National Guard. In a very short time it goes into the legislative incubator for rechartering. It needs it, and it is to be hoped that the legislature may hatch out a brood of fighting cocks, and not a batch of sheep; a good fighting cock, an honor to themselves and to the people who support them."

"I don't think—if ever there was any doubt as to the patriotism of the citizens of Los Angeles—that any doubt has remained since La Fiesta of 1894. The energy of the director-general and the committee in surmounting difficulties, and getting through the large amount of hard work, was sufficient to guarantee the success of an enterprise undertaken by the merchants of the city. The fiesta of 1895 bids fair to far outstrip the one of 1894. Everything is propitious. The financial storms of 1894 have exhausted their force; success begets success; there will not only be hearty co-operation on the part of the citizens of this city, but from all surrounding towns. Almost all this points to the fact that Los Angeles must always be the pleasure ground of Southern California. But to make La Fiesta eclipse the one of last year will take a large amount of money, and I do not doubt that the citizens will see the officers of the committee filled to the brim in order that it be brought to a successful issue. I don't know what charm the Finance Committee possessed in 1894, but it seemed as if there was not one man who would not have rather refused a drink than refused a subscription to La Fiesta de Los Angeles in business acumen, push and energy, stands first in Southern California, and must in the future as in the past, be in the vanguard of advancement and material prosperity."

Prof. Search, Superintendent of Schools, in a very few words, expressed the pleasure it would afford him to co-operate in every way that he could in order that the festival be a gigantic success, and guaranteed that the schools would not lag behind, but would do their part to attain the same desired end."

The Orphans' Christmas.

The managers of the Los Angeles Orphans' Home felt very grateful for the additional delight and pleasure given the little inmates of the home during the holidays by the many contributions of edibles, clothing, toys, books, money, etc. The list of contributors is too large for publication, but they have the thanks of the little ones, as well as the managers. There were some contributions left that were deserving of thanks, but full name or address was not left, and the corresponding secretary is unable to acknowledge them.

The orphans' Christmas dinner was a feast, sixteen turkeys having been sent in, which, with chickens, meats, jellies and jams, made a banquet for the deserving little ones.

It is "a Newspaper."

(Santa Monica Outlook) There is one characteristic of the Los Angeles Times which commands the respect of the reading public, and that is it prints the news, and prints it all, without fear or favor. The mere fact of the Times being antagonistic to a proposition or locality doesn't interfere in the slightest degree with its presenting all the facts in the one case or giving credit in the other. The Times is essentially a newspaper, and there are not many like it.

"A Mine of Information."

(Fresno Republican) The Los Angeles Times' annual edition was a publication in every way worthy of the best paper in Southern California. In its thirty-six illustrated pages was a mine of information concerning the beautiful southern country and its banner county. The Times does nothing by halves.

SPECIAL notice should be taken of the lace curtains on sale this week at the "City of London," No. 311 South Broadway. All the 65 ones go for \$1.50 per pair, \$1.50 ones go for \$1.50, \$4 ones go for \$2.75, and all other grades in proportion.

A DAY'S FAKE RACING

The So-called "Horsemen's Novelty Meeting."

Only a Few People Put in an Appearance at Agricultural Park.

The Various Events Devoid of Interest, with the Exception of a Race—A Very Bad Failure.

While this city has been deservedly termed "the banner trotting town of the Coast," no better evidence of the fact that the sport-loving element is not to be caught by anything which savors of a fake could possibly be adduced than the attendance at the so-called "horsemen's novelty meeting" held at Agricultural Park yesterday.

At 1:30 o'clock, the hour set for the commencement of the programme, scarcely a corporal's guard was on hand, but during the next hour about 200 people, of whom at least half were of the gentler sex, and therefore admitted free, dribbled into the grounds. A corps of pool and mutual sellers was on hand, but speedily becoming convinced that their services were not in demand, the individual members of it drifted away and helped to line the fence in front of the grand stand. There were at least a dozen buggies and carriages, but their occupants evidently preferred the society of their fellow-men, for none ventured into the solitude of the infield.

At 2:35 o'clock the judges, Messrs. E. B. Gifford, Ed Connolly and W. Murray, ascended the stand and called the horses out for the first event. There was no printed programme, each event being announced beforehand; but as the judges themselves appeared to be unaware of the identity of the starter much was left to the imagination of the spectators.

The first was styled a novelty driving race, and it was unique in some respects, for it proved to be a contest between six well-known reinmen as to whom could drive a mile nearest to four minutes. The starters were Ed Ryan's bl. g. Black Pilot; G. Maben's b. h. Pig; C. A. Durfee's bl. h. Caliph; Ben Dwyer's bl. h. Black Silk; Will Durfee's b. f. Stambell, and J. Spence's s. f. Utopia. The last-named, who finished fifth, was duly declared the winner, as Spence drove under the wire only a quarter of a second ahead of time. Dwyer being second with half a second to spare.

Then came the first heat of a quarter-mile race for ponies which was the only exciting event of the day, for both the animals and the boys who rode them did their level best to make things interesting. There were four starters, a pinto named Pointer, the stars of the Hamilton string, after they had been led back to their stalls, three horses came out for the gentlemen's road race, viz: Dr. Souchet's g. f. C. A. Durfee's bl. c. Caliph, and Will Durfee's b. f. Stambell. Caliph easily out-clerked his competitors and won the first heat, in a jog, in 2:45.

The second heat in the pony race resulted in a pretty race between Dandy and the Mouse, the latter just managing

to scramble home the winner by a nose in 3:30 1/2.

The trotting pointer, Ned, driven by Ed Connolly, Jr., and a well-known local pony, driven by Ed Ryan, Jr., then essayed to trot the first heat of a quarter mile race, but the pony was not in it and his canine competitor easily outtrots him in 0:50 1/2.

The second heat of the gentlemen's road race proved to be a mere exercise jog for Caliph, who won with ease, in 2:46. A match race between a couple of unknown ponies, at a quarter of a mile, was the next event, but a mean-looking bay simply ran away from his gray opponent, and won under a pull in 0:25 1/2.

After Ned, the trotting dog, had trotted an exhibition eighth of a mile, Vendome and Crawford ran off a couple of heats at a quarter of a mile, but the former so easily outclerked his opponent as to remove all possibility of it being classed a race, and the day's "enjoyment" was at an end.

Whether the promoters of the scheme made their expenses is open to question, but if not it is to be hoped that they will benefit by the experience and not again attempt to gull the public in the near future.

HIGH CLASS CHICKENS.

Southern California at the San Francisco Poultry Show.

At the second annual exhibition of the California State Poultry Association in San Francisco, which opened January 3, and closed January 9, nearly two thousand birds were entered, and thousands of visitors were in attendance.

Birds were entered from all parts of the country and the California bred birds stood the test, defeating many Eastern specimens, and with Eastern judges, too. The judges were: Charles McClave of New London, O., and Henry S. Ball of Shrewsbury, Mass., both from the American National Poultry Association.

Southern California was, not very well represented in numbers, but made up in quality.

In Plymouth Rocks, competition was very strong, and J. A. Nash of Pasadena won first and second on pullet, and first and third on hen; second on cockerel with dozens of competitors.

Leghorns, competition was the hottest of any class, and any bird with any recognition whatever in the premium list was something to be proud of.

In Plymouth Rocks, The Palms entered but five white Leghorns, and was awarded third on pullet, while no less than ten tied for fourth and fifth. Mr. Williams also won fourth on brown Leghorn pullet, with only three entered, and fifth on hen, with only one entered.

The show was a great success and is backed by thoroughly experienced poultrymen. L. C. Byce of the Petaluma Incubator Company is president and A. Armstrong of Petaluma, secretary.

Next year the association expects State aid, an appropriation of about \$1000, and will hold a combined show at Los Angeles, or one at Petaluma and one at Los Angeles.

Baseball at Vernon.

Out at Vernon yesterday the Woodbury Business College team beat the Horsehooves by a score of 13 to 12. It was a very exciting game, especially toward the last. The W. B. C.'s are improving in their play, but need a good deal of practice yet. They have a very good team to be picked out of a college where the students stay for so short a time, and have so little chance to practice.

"An All-day's Job."

(The Ojai) The New Year's number of the Los Angeles Times—thirty-six big pages—is evidence, not only of the enterprising of that leading paper, but that Southern California is a good place to come to. The resources of this section of the State, which are multiplying and being developed at an astonishing rate, are fully described. It is an all-day's job to read the paper.

We Are

Showing some very splendid new pianos. Such imperial makes as "The Chickering," "The Hardman," and "The Steck." For a family that is

Growing

There is no broader culture than music. If you do the right thing by your family you will invest-gate our broadgauge, easy payment idea for selling

Pianos

We have two carloads of magnificent new instruments, which we will rent at just the same price you will have to pay for pianos that have been used.

GARDNER & ZELLNER,

213 SOUTH BROADWAY

We're Selling

Out our stock of new chimes at cost.

\$45 Machine new \$40

\$50 Machine new \$45

White Sewing Machine Office, 221 E. Spring St.

MISS CRAIN of Boston is spending winter in Los Angeles in recognition to her. Miss CRAIN stands high in musical and artistic circles in Boston as a teacher of voice. Those wishing to study or deal with her will be welcomed at her studio, 303 West Seventh street, Los Angeles.

CHINESE and Japanese art goods manufactured of best underwear and shirts to order. Reduced prices. Home No. 26 North Main street.



Hi, There!

Do you catch on?

Duffy's Malt

Whiskey.

75c per bottle.



Yum, Yum!

Mighty Good!

M. & L. Licorice.

3 sticks for

5 cents.



What a sticker!

Well I should

smile. 3 Alcock's

Porous Plasters

for 30 cents.

Off & Vaughn Drug Company

THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPULAR PRICE DRUGGISTS,

CORNER FOURTH AND SPRING STREETS,

Los Angeles, California.

OPEN ALL NIGHT, DOORS NEVER CLOSED.

The public has found our system of keeping open store all hours—day and night—a great convenience, and are showing their appreciation by increased trade. During the past ten days our store has been in the hands of the carpenter and painter, and many improvements made, whereby the general appearance of our place of business is improved and our facilities for attending to the wants of customers greatly augmented.

OUR PRESCRIPTION DEPT

has been tripled in capacity to accommodate our constantly-growing business in this branch of our business, and everything that can be done to make it profitable and pleasant for patrons will be added as the demands of the trade shall suggest.

OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO.

are the original popular-price druggists, and we shall maintain our prestige in this regard by keeping just a little apace of all competitors.

Thanking the public for the very flattering reciprocation to our efforts to meet their wants, and, trusting to merit a continuance upon the same basis of treatment as we have secured that in the past, we are yours, for drugs, prescriptions and sundries,

OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO.,

COR. SPRING AND FOURTH STREETS.

MAIL ORDERS SHIPPED BY EXPRESS.

A careful comparison of the prices given in the accompanying order will show the advantage given out-of-town patrons by sending us their order for drugs. A material saving is effected; first-class goods can be obtained, and the ample facilities offered by the express company for prompt delivery and frequent transportation places the country customer in almost the same relative access to our store as if living within the limits of Los Angeles city. No charge is made for packing, and all purchases, small or large, are delivered to the express company without any additional charge to the advertised price of the articles ordered.

	Our Price	Old Price
1 bottle Warner's K. & L. Cure.....	.85	1.25
" Duffy's Malt Whiskey.....	.75	1.00
" Paine's Celery Compound.....	.60	1.00
" Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	.65	1.00
" Scott's Emulsion.....	.65	1.00
" Castoria.....	.25	.35
" Colgate's Violet Water.....	.75	1.00
" Quinine Hair Tonic.....	.50	1.00
" Red Seal Gin.....	.59	1.00
1 lb. can Vaseline.....	.25	.50
" White Vaseline.....	.35	1.00
1 bottle Listerine.....	.75	1.00
" Florida Water.....	.40	.50
" Bay Rum.....	.50	1.00

Wells-Fargo Express Charges.....	7.75	12.70
	.40	8.15
		4.55

\$4.55 saved on a \$12.70 purchase by mailing your order to OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO., and goods delivered to your door.

MAIL ORDER SENT BY MAIL.

By this means of transportation we can supply out-of-town patrons without any additional charge for transportation. Pills, powders, plasters, and all unbottled goods, can be sent safely by mail. The following bill of goods will illustrate the benefits of a trial order. The careful, economical buyer will see that a great saving can be effected by intrusting us with their drug trade. Everything in our line is proportionately reduced. We lead in the drug business in Los Angeles, and we propose to give the whole of Southern California equal advantages with the citizens of this great and growing metropolis.

	Our Price	Old Price
3 bottles Carter's Little Liver Pills.....	.45	.75
3 Alcock's Porous Plasters.....	.80	.75
2 Belladonna Porous Plasters.....	.80	.75
10 Mustard Plasters.....	.25	.50
4 dozen 2-grain Quinine Pills.....	.40	.80
2 dozen 5-grain Quinine Pills.....	.85	.75
2 boxes Swan's Down.....	.20	.50
1 box Pozzoni's Face Powder.....	.80	.50
2 good Tooth Brushes.....	.85	.50
1 Nail Brush.....	.20	.50
	\$3.20	\$6.10

\$3.10 saved on a \$6.20 purchase by mailing your order to OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO. This is the greatest offer in the world. Such prices were never before quoted.

IF YOU CANNOT CALL SEND US A NOTE.

Your order will be filled as promptly, reasonably and carefully as attended to in person.



O, Mamma,

What a hummer.

Paine's Celery

Compound,

60c per bottle.



What a corker,

You bet.

Red Seal Gin,

50c per bottle.

Old price \$1.



Why do I laugh?

This is too good

to keep.

4 doz. Quinine

Pills for 40c.

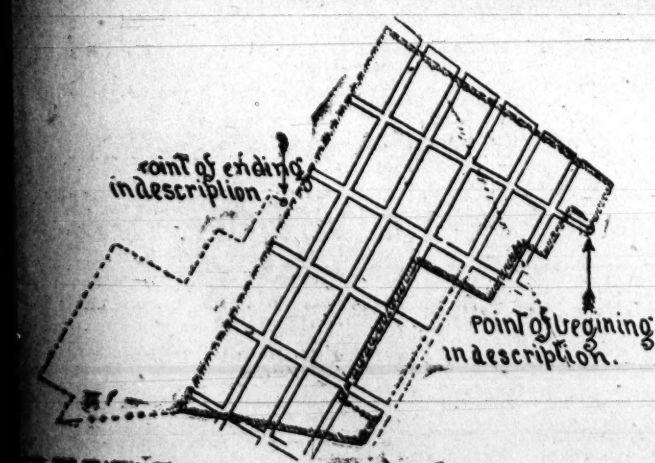
OLD PUEBLO LINES.

The Sinuosities of Early Surveying.

Devious Tracks that a Sleuth-hound Could not Follow to the End.

How the Torrens Land Transfer System Might be Applied in California—The Problem "Illustrated with Cuts."

The Times not long ago made mention of the commission that was appointed two years ago to prepare and report a plan for adapting the Torrens land-transfer system to California.



Line of deed by city in
Line as reformed by Decree of Court Oct 1894
Blocks were laid out and property sold
under original description.

Plat No. 1.

system to California. This commission prepared a plan, and will probably report it to the Assembly soon in the near future. What would be involved in the application of such a system to the Los Angeles real estate is, therefore, a question for present discussion.

WHAT IS THE TORRENS SYSTEM?

The Torrens system of real estate transfer, which has been in use in Australia for a number of years, substitutes transfer by certificate of record for deed by deed of record. Its aim is to provide a public record that will show in one official instrument who the owner of each piece of land is, what his title is, and the condition of his title as to incumbrances, charges, etc. The workings of the system in Australia are explained by Torrens himself, as follows: Owners of the legal, or equitable, title may apply to have their names entered on the register of titles, which is a public record. The applications are accompanied by deeds and other evidence of title, also by certificates furnished by licensed surveyors, of which are submitted to a lawyer, or notary, who are styled examiners

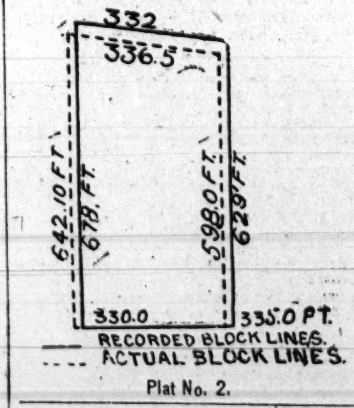
of titles. These examiners investigate and report to the recorder of titles: First, whether the description of the land is definite and clear; second, whether the applicant is in undisputed possession; third, whether he is justly and equitably entitled to possession; fourth, whether the evidence of his title is so clear as to justify the conclusion that he cannot be ousted by ejectment. If the applicant cannot satisfy the examiners upon these points, his application is refused. Defective titles, where the applicant is in possession, may, in some cases be perfected. In such cases the official recorder gives public notice, and unless a caveat is filed within a fixed time by some one claiming the right of possession or ownership, the title of the person in possession becomes indefeasible. If a caveat is filed, registration is suspended until it is either withdrawn or set aside by a final judgment of a court. The land certificates are in duplicate. One is held by the owner of the land, the other remains in the recorder's office. Transfers are made by the cancellation of the old and the issuance of a new certificate. Provision is made for evidencing mortgages, leases and other estates, interests or incumbrances, by in-

practical difficulties of great magnitude will be encountered.

SOURCE OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

The patent to the pueblo lands was issued to the city of Los Angeles August 4, 1866. The first patent was defective and a corrected one was issued August 3, 1875. The city applied for the confirmation of sixteen square leagues; the patent was issued for four square leagues. The first survey of the city lands was made in 1849 by Lieut. E. O. C. Ord of the United States army. The second survey, of what are known as the thirty-five-acre donation lots, was made by Hancock in 1854. The level portion of the city was laid out by Ord in regular blocks, 330x600 feet, with eighty-foot north and south and sixty-foot east and west streets. In these blocks the lots were 120x165 feet and they were so described in deeds to purchasers from the city.

From the time of the conquest onward the authorities continued to sell city lands. During the years 1853 and 1854 there was quite a "boom," and many sales were made of lands that were without the limits of the four-square leagues that were finally patented to the city. When the patent was issued these outside lands were dropped off the map of the city with a pair of scissors. The purchasers of the city lands from time to time were permitted to locate themselves. Instead of locating according to the official surveys they usually located according to sur-



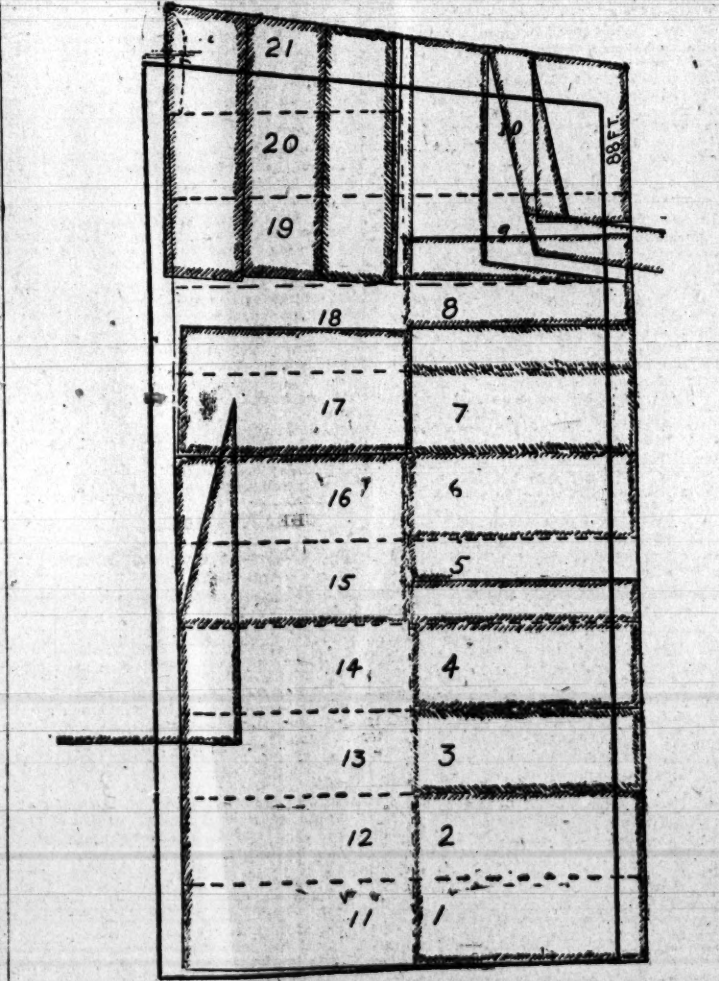
veys of their own. The consequence was that they not only frequently did not get possession of the particular pieces of land they called for, but they also frequently took possession of more land than their deeds called for. Lots and tracts were located and taken possession of without regard to the streets as then established. Purchasers of tracts subdivided and sold them. The subdivisions when sold were misdescribed by metes and bounds, and purchasers received deeds calling for one piece and actually got possession of another. In some cases the deeds of the tract from the city contained a misdescription, or no description at all, and in some cases more land was sold out of blocks by the recorder than that which were found to contain on an actual survey of the ground.

Nor was this careless conveyancing confined to the years immediately following the acquisition of the country from Mexico. On the contrary, it has been perpetuated. In 1869, Frank Lecoeuvre, City Surveyor, officially called the attention of the city authorities to the want of system in the city surveys. He made careful efforts to locate the center lines of the streets, and almost invariably found that the streets had been encroached upon by the adjacent block-owners. It resulted from this that the street lines were shifted. On one side land was occupied as private property that belonged to the street; on the other side a portion of the private property was occupied as a street. Lecoeuvre's report is of record in the city archives. From the time of Lecoeuvre to

the present abstracts and certificates of title have over and over again been made pretending to show the record title of a given piece of land, when in fact they only showed imperfectly the title of a piece for which the party had a deed, but of which he was not in possession.

It would have been well if the city authorities of that time had heeded the sug-

gestions that would be encountered in applying the Torrens land-transfer system to Los Angeles have probably been insensibly indicated in what has been said. The preliminary adjudication would necessarily develop the confusion due to lack of system in surveys, slipshod conveyances, and imperfect and grossly erroneous examination and certification of



PRELIMINARY BLOCK LINES.
RECORDED BLOCK.
LOT LINES.
LINES CALLED FOR IN DEEDS
ORIGINAL LOTS, 60X165 FT.

Plat No. 3.

gestion of Lecoeuvre and taken steps to reduce the surveys to systems and adjust the lines of the streets. Thousands of dollars have since been paid by the city for opening and widening streets—paid for property that the city actually owned, but of which private individuals had for years been in possession. These thousands might have been saved and other thousands more realized from the sale of city lands which have been permitted to pass into private hands without a consideration being paid to the city. There are hundreds of acres that might perhaps yet be recovered by the city if title has not been acquired by adverse possession.

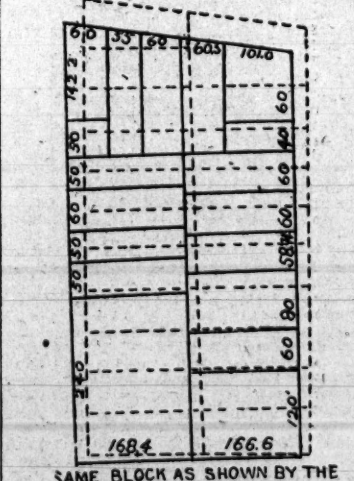
BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION.

The causes and the nature of the difficulties that would be encountered in applying the Torrens land-transfer system to Los Angeles have probably been insensibly indicated in what has been said. The preliminary adjudication would necessarily develop the confusion due to lack of system in surveys, slipshod conveyances, and imperfect and grossly erroneous examination and certification of

they were reformed by decree of court in October of last year. It will be seen that the boundaries as reformed do not include all of the blocks that were originally platted, and from which lots were sold. The error in the original deed from the city was permitted to remain uncorrected for more than twenty years.

Plat No. 2 represents a block as it appears upon the recorded plat, and as it actually is upon the ground. The block line shows the block as it is on the recorded plat. The dotted line shows the block as it is upon the ground. This plat may be used to illustrate the confusion that exists with regard to streets. It will be seen that a strip of the north part of the block, as designated by the recorded plat, is now in use as the street. The same is true of a strip on the east side. The strip at the north is nearly equal to half the total width of the street.

Plat No. 3 represents the same block on a larger scale. The light black line, the most of which appears as shaded, indicates the block lines as per the recorded plat. The heavy black line describes the block as it actually is on the ground. The shaded lines show the way the block was sold in subdivisions. These lines are placed precisely according to the descriptions in the deeds, which are by metes and bounds. Some of the lots have fan-



SAME BLOCK AS SHOWN BY THE ASSESSOR'S PLATS. DOTTED L. RECORDED BLOCK LINES.

Plat No. 4.

tastic shapes, but that is the shape of the subdivision which the deeds call for. Some of them overlap, as, for instance, those upon lots 9 and 10 in the northwest corner, and the incomplete triangle shown on lots 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. The south line of this triangle seems to have started down town, but got no further than across the street.

Plat No. 4 shows the same as it appears upon the plats in the Assessor's office in accordance with which taxes are assessed and paid. The dotted lines show the original recorded plat. The black lines show the block and the lots as they are assessed to different owners.

It will be seen from this plat that, according to the original recorded plat, by which the subdivisions were originally sold, lot-owners are in possession of a portion of the street on the south and west sides, while on the north and east sides a portion of the lots is being used as the street, and the lot-owners on the east side are in possession of a portion of the rear ends of the lots on the west side.

Another plat might be made of this block which would show that at least some of the occupants are not in possession of the property they are paying taxes on, nor of the property described in their deeds.

SILK CULTURE.

ITS PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The Growth of Worms—Interesting Experiments and Encouraging Results in San Diego County.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 10.—(Special Correspondence.) The attention of silk culturists has been directed to Southern California possibilities by the statement of Mrs. Carrie Williams of this city in The Times of January 1, 1895, wherein she gave a recapitulation of her experience in raising silk in San Diego, based on actual results obtained at her home on Logan avenue. During 1894 she secured 10,000 cocoons, yielding 300 to 1,000 yards of silk fiber each, in a room of 7x9 feet. As to the profits of silk culture, Mrs. Williams says that one acre of mulberry trees, the white mulberry being the best, produces enough leaves to feed 250,000 matured worms for thirty to thirty-five days, four times a year. During thirty to thirty-five days 250,000 worms produce enough cocoons to furnish 175 pounds of raw silk, and four times a year the product amounts to 700 pounds. This silk, according to its fineness, is worth from \$2.50 to \$6 per pound. The silk raised by Mrs. Williams sells for \$5.80 per pound. Five people are needed to care for 250,000 worms. That is, five women could care for them. At \$5.80 per pound, 620 pounds would sell for \$4013, or \$800 for each woman for nine months' work, as the season is under way in nine months. At the lowest price for raw silk, \$3.50 per pound, the return per acre for five people would be \$2422, or \$487 per woman.

The Times correspondent recently exhibited a specimen of the silk raised by Mrs. Williams to a friend from the East who is an expert in silk, having forty years' experience at home and abroad in the business, both as a manufacturer and as an importer. This gentleman pronounced the silk as being of the finest quality. His belief is that Southern California offers a lucrative field for silk culture on a practical basis, especially for women of refinement. Mrs. Williams is a woman of culture, and her accomplishments in raising 100 crops of worms during 1894, in a period of nine months, demonstrate conclusively what can be done in silk culture here.

An expert weaver here, who is also a mechanic, is about sending to the Patent Office a model of a machine which reels the silk fiber from the cocoon automatically and also "throws" the fiber, that is, prepares this cobweb fiber for reeling upon spools, from which spools it is run upon the loom and woven into silk cloth. The silk exhibited by Mrs. Williams was reeled and thrown automatically by this new machine. When the machine is patented it may revolutionize the silk industry, and tend to give an impetus to silk culture in Southern California. At this moment the inventor very properly declines to make public the details of his invention, but when it is patented a description of it will be published.

Mrs. Williams says that mulberry trees here can be picked the first year they are planted, though, of course, the older the trees the more vigorous is the crop of leaves. The trees are cut down to the ground annually, as this method gives better leaf results than are obtained when the tree is allowed to grow to a large size.

M. T. BEACH.

SMITH'S Dandruff Pomade will eradicate all dandruff and restore silk scalp to a healthy condition, thereby preventing baldness. A few applications will convince the most skeptical. Satisfaction guaranteed by H. M. Sale & Son, No. 230 Spring street.

"JESSE MOORE" whiskies are unexcelled for purity and quality.

CITY BRIEFS

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

The Weather.

U.S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Jan. 12.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.15; at 5 p.m., 30.10. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 32 deg. and 52 deg. Maximum temperature, 70 deg.; minimum temperature, 50 deg. Character of weather, cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

A Rock-ribbed Truth.

We may live without poetry, music or art, and this is not, either, so very surprising. But one thing is certain, just lay this to heart: We cannot do business without advertising.

—(Printers' Ink.)

Warning! The genuine first-class Redlands oranges cannot be bought at above three places in this city. Fruit-stands without number are selling what they call "Redlands oranges," but which are merely "windfalls," "culls," or even Los Angeles "seedlings." There is as much difference between such trash and the genuine fruit as there is between day and night. If you have once seen and smelled and tasted a genuine Redlands orange of the best class, you will never after wards be "taken in" by any other. You can get the genuine Redlands navel oranges, the very finest of them, at Althouse Bros., No. 105 West First street. They bought the entire crop of the best known grower there this season and are marketing them in this city.

Do not waste cast-off clothing. "Economy is the road to wealth." It also enables those already wealthy to help the destitute. Save from moth and mold your old, partially-worn clothing, children's clothing, or any garments that can be made over into children's clothing. Any thing of this description left at the Times Business office will be useful in supplying those much in need. No matter how small the amount you save, or how badly worn, it will be useful to those with no money to buy new. If inconvenient to send in the articles you have, get them ready, notify us, and they will be called for.

Prof. T. W. Reamer, Chicago's popular pianist and teacher of guitar, has located in Los Angeles. This will be good news for those who wish to learn these instruments. A studio is under preparation, but at present the professor can be found at the Revere, where he will take pleasure in showing instruments made especially for his use. Lessons will be given at the following address: The Revere, No. 223 West Second street, room 13.

Stop and think twice before you pay a great big price for a sewing machine. But stop in and see the great big bargains we can give you at less than half what you would have to pay any house in the city. Our \$20 machine is at a bird's warrent for ten years, fancy oak finish, latest attachments. Sure to please you. Write Sewing Machine Office, No. 235 South Spring street, between Second and Third streets.

Changed hands. The well-known Busy Bee Shoe House has sold out to the Howell Shoe Company, who have ordered a very fine stock of shoes to be made to their special order, and will be open up about the 1st of February. The O'Reilly stock will be sold out regardless of cost. Howell Shoe Company, proprietors.

Gentlemen, why not have the very latest styles in shoes when you can get them as low as the old styles? We have just received the finest lot of goods ever manufactured. Examine our display of styles and prices. Tyler Shoe Company, Bryson Block, No. 127 South Spring street.

The Popular, No. 317 West Second street, will give for dinner, oyster stew, roast chicken and dressing, roast beef, an jus mutton, loin of pork, lamb and apple fritters, brandy sauce, plum pudding, home-made mince pie, for 25 cents.

At St. Paul's Church this morning at 11 o'clock the rector preaches upon "The Liberty of the Church." In the evening at 8:30 special selections of music. See the regular church notices in this paper.

Henry E. Carter, Esq., delivered a very interesting lecture to the students of Woodbury Business College on Friday morning. The subject was "The Commercial Law, Its Source and Development."

For Sale.—In San Fernando Valley, eight miles from city limits, pumpkins at \$1.50 per ton, and Jerusalem artichokes (for seed) at \$2 per acre. Address: Charles Freiberg, Tulare, Cal.

Bring your old or waste periodicals, magazines or old books to The Times of Los Angeles, and they will be given to the poor and unfortunate.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle. Everybody welcome. Dr. McLean preaches both morning and evening. The children's nursery will be open as usual for the care of children.

Commencing Monday, January 14, the afternoon train will leave Los Angeles at 2:30 p.m. instead of 1:35 p.m. for Redondo. See time card of Redondo Railway in this paper.

Photomac Block Hair Parlor. Miss L. E. Eby of Chicago has secured the services of a hair-dresser just from Paris. No. 217 South Broadway, rooms 25 and 26.

Go hear Dr. McLean at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle today; 11 a.m. subject, "How to Grow Old Gracefully." 8 p.m., "What Must I do to be Lost."

Kregelo & Breese, funeral directors, were yesterday called to take charge of the remains of a young lady who died suddenly at her home of heart disease.

For good single, double and tally-ho turnouts, at reasonable rates, go to the St. George Stables, No. 510 South Broadway. J. L. Sanderson, proprietor.

Buy steel-quilted shoes for boys; they wear twice as long. For sale only by Tyler Shoe Company, No. 137 South Spring street, Bryson Block.

Ladies' physical training class begins January 15, 10:30 o'clock. Special remedial work for the delicate. Miss Alfrey, No. 226 South Spring street.

Marsh, the carriage painter, has removed from Second street to Nos. 154 and 156 North Los Angeles street, over Hobbs's carriage shop.

The musicians will celebrate Kotski's seventieth anniversary as composer tomorrow night at Music Hall. Be one of the musicians.

The remains of Mrs. Schrake having been embalmed by Kregelo & Breese, were yesterday shipped to Indianapolis for interment.

Strangers will find a church home at Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle and are cordially invited to attend its services.

Kotski will play Schubert's Serenade and his arrangement of American airs in a manner that will give you the greatest pleasure.

Model new ten-room house, No. 1323 North Hope street, for sale. Bargain. Robert Hale, owner, No. 2323 Grand avenue.

Do not forget the A.P.A. lecture at Music Hall Sunday night. A liberal talk by Mrs. M. E. White. All are welcome. Drawing, painting and every branch.

COUPON.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Battered Jewels of Song," upon presentation at our office, and the payment of 10 cents; 100 pages of late, choice, popular songs, with music. THE TIMES, Times Bldg., First and Broadway.

beginners and advanced students. School of Art and Design, No. 110 West Second street.

Rev. A. C. Smith will preach at the usual hours today at the First Christian Church, corner Hope and Eleventh streets. Go to the Woman's Exchange, 330 1/2 S. Broadway, for Indian baskets and Mexican drawn work. New lot just received.

Y.W.C.A., No. 107 North Spring street, gospel meeting at 3:45 today; address by Mrs. Hill. All young women invited.

Rev. T. J. Duncan will preach at Trinity Church on "Holiness" in the morning, and on "Love" in the evening.

Dr. Chapman will preach every Sabbath morning during the absence of the pastor, in Immanuel Church.

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notices under house.

Grand concert by Cillian Quartette at East Los Angeles Baptist Church next Thursday night.

Have you been to Westervelt's new ground floor photo studio, No. 218 South Broadway?

The Investor, G. A. Robinson, editor, published Wednesday. On sale at news-stands.

Beautiful Harper tract residence for sale cheap. Clark A. Shaw, room 111, Stimson Block.

Morton's New England sausage, the finest in the city, No. 466 South Spring street.

See those elegant steel ranges at A. B. Chapman's, No. 414 South Spring street. Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohman, No. 514 South Spring.

Best turkey dinner at Hunter's restaurant today. No. 404 South Spring street. A large well-lighted room on the third floor of Times Building for rent.

Buy the Whitney make of trunk. Factory, No. 423 South Spring street.

See Miss Cran's local elsewhere regarding music.

Price shines, Barden's. Men's shoes exclusively.

West's log-cabin candy, No. 325 Temple street.

Sweet Redlands oranges at Althouse Bros.

Men's shoes exclusively. 150 N. Spring. Grand winter sale. The Unique.

The opening day of the fiesta is fixed for Monday, April 15.

Lieut. Gov. Millard continues to improve, and will probably go to India some time this week.

The Horsehoes won the series of three games from the Woodbury baseball club by winning two out of three.

Grand promenade concert this afternoon, weather permitting, at Westlake Park, by the Los Angeles Military Band.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for G. G. Buckshaw, W. M. Stover and E. B. Jones.

The Derrick is the name of a new paper devoted to the oil industry. It is published by Finney & Talley, is a semi-monthly and is carefully edited and well printed.

W. G. Gibbons, who resided with C. E. York, at No. 600 North St. Louis street, last heard from at Fresno, November 10, is reported missing by his friends and relatives.

Millie-Christine, the famous Carolina twin, holds a reception at her pavilion on Third street, every day, except Sunday. Last week she was visited by several thousand people.

The regular monthly meeting of the Working Boys' Home Society will be held at the Y.W.C.A. rooms, No. 107 North Spring street, on Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. New members are urged to attend.

Andrew Cashion, a young machinist, was taken in at the Receiving Hospital yesterday, suffering from a crushed left middle finger. The finger was caught in cog wheels and was so seriously hurt that it had to be amputated.

After adding several favorites to strengthen his company, Col. Jack Haverly will play a return engagement with his masterful operatic minstrels at the New Los Angeles Theater, for three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing, Thursday, January 17.

William O'Reilly, proprietor of the "Busy Bee" shoe store, on Spring street, died at his residence, No. 1208 Iowa street, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, of heart disease. He was 38 years of age and was a native of Australia, recently arrived from Victoria.

A one-horse delivery wagon belonging to Botcher, the grocer, collided with another rig driven by a man on the streets of Washington street and Central avenue. The boy's horse ran away, and at Central avenue and Sixteenth street wrecked the buggy, throwing the boy out and breaking loose, made his escape. The boy was not hurt.

The two games of baseball at Athletic Park today will be between the Stars and Keatings and the Wilsons vs. Telegrafos. The first game will be called at 1 o'clock, and immediately after the first game Robert Earlston of the famous twin brothers will make a balloon ascension and parachute jump from his mammoth eighty-foot balloon.

The election of officers of the Northwest Los Angeles Improvement Association was held Tuesday evening, and the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing term: President, James A. Craig; first vice-president, J. L. Slaughter; second vice-president, E. E. Galbraith; secretary, J. M. Davies; assistant secretary, B. W. Bartels; treasurer, B. W. Spears.

The funeral of the late Capt. John Rindan will take place from the residence on Flower street, just south of Temple, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. All G.A.R. comrades in the city and vicinity are requested to attend. They will march in a body to the cathedral, where, with the ladies of the W.R.C., they will attend the services, after which they will march to the Catholic cemetery, on Buena Vista street.

The tamale men and pop-corn vendors and others are circulating a petition to keep their wares on the streets between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. They say that there are fifty to a hundred men engaged in this business, and that at least a thousand persons are dependent on it for their support. The restaurant men are trying to have the ordinance enforced against them, claiming that they hurt their business.

District Deputy Grand President E. C. Schnabel installed the following officers of Ramona Parlor, No. 109, Native Sons of the Golden West: C. B. Wilson, past president; Frank M. Kelsey, president; Frank J. Palomares, first vice-president; Edward A. Helmsman, second vice-president; J. V. Scott, third vice-president; C. P. Lyndall, financial secretary; William J. Vaniel, recording secretary; Dr. Max Wassman, marshal.

PERSONALS.

W. G. Stewart of Flagstaff, Ariz., is in the city.

Max Kuerer of Puget Sound has located in this city.

G. F. Wakenfeld, San Jose, is stopping at the Hotel Ramona.

A. G. Bedford and wife of Ionia, Mich., are at the Hotel Beck.

J. Q. Jamieson, Portland, Or., has arrived at the Hotel Ramona.

W. G. Adams and wife of Ventura are registered at the Hotel Beck.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Cotton of New Orleans are among the Hotel Beck guests.

Wilbur Knapp, of the Overman Wheel Company, is in town from San Francisco.

Charles Rensh and wife, New Orleans, have apartments at the Hotel Ramona.

Singleton T. Kemper left last night on a business trip to the northern part of the State.

Austin C. Wright, member of the Territorial Assembly of Arizona, together with his wife, of Benson, Ariz., are at the Nadeau.

W. H. Maurice, who has been very seriously ill since Christmas with a combination of the gripe and asthma, is recovering.

STOCK-TAKING CLEARING SALE...

THIS

NO POSSIBLE ERRORS in these PRICES...

Is the "Banner" sale of the month. Compare quality—compare the bountiful size of the stocks—compare the liberal methods—compare the prices with those of any house on the Coast, and the verdict must be in our favor.

Dress Goods.

Gray Berlin Cheviots.
40 inches wide, gray, with a color dash; very serviceable.
Usual yard price, 40c.
Dress pattern, \$2.00!

Scotch Mixed Suitings.
Rich winter colorings, in stripes and mixtures, all wool, 40 inches wide.
Usual price, 50c
Now 35c

Fancy French Suitings.
40-inch French Imported Novelty and Boucle Suitings, 54-inch covert cloths, better than 20 sorts.
Usual price 75c
Now 50c.

English Tailor Suitings.
Tweeds, Cheviots and Kerseys, cloth weight, color worth, 54 inches broad, ample color variety.
Usual price \$1.00
Now 75c.

Covert Cloths.
54 inches broad, magnificent elegance in color, splendidly good in quality.
Usual price \$2.00
Now \$1.25.

Splendid Black Cheviot.
In plain and diagonal weaves, 54 inches broad, handsome luster.
Usual price \$1.00
Now only 75c.

Handsome Black Novelities.
B. Priestley's varnished-board goods, 42 inches broad, superb quality.
Usual price \$1.00
Now 75c.

Black Satin Rhadame.
22 inches broad, all pure silk, soft lovely satin finish.
Usual price \$1.35,
Now only \$1.00.

Black Corded Silk.
Satin-finish, Faillie Francalaise, full 22 inches broad, very soft and pliable.
Usual price \$1.00,
Now only 90c.

Fancy Colored Silks.
In beautiful Brocaded Taffetas, two or three-tone effects, 21 inches broad.
Usual price \$1.00,
Now only 65c.

Colored Corduroy Velvets.
27 inches broad, cream, black and street shades.
Usual price \$1.00,
Now only 75c.

Shoes.

Ladies' Fine Shoes.
Made by George A. Barnard. Patent leather, foxed cloth top, L.X.V. heel.
Usual Price, \$7.50.
Now \$5.00.

Ladies' Fine Shoes.
Real vic kid, razor and square toe, come in button only.
Usual Price, \$3.50.
Now \$3.00.

Misses' Shoes.
Cloth top, patent tip, come in button only, sizes 11 to 2.
Usual Price, \$2.00.
Now \$1.50.

Ladies' Fine Shoes.
Handsewed welt sole, fits and wears well, comes in button and lace.
Ought to be \$5.00.
Only \$4.00.

Men's Fine Shoes.
Genuine calf, hand-sewed, in lace only; splendid worth.
Ought to be \$5.00.
Only \$4.00.

Domestics.

Table Linen.
Beautiful cream damasked patterns, 1 1/4 yards wide, soft and heavy.
Usual Price, 65c.
Now Only 50c.

Barnsey Towels.
Splendid huck-a-buck of liberal largeness; just the sort for service.
Only 25c Each.

Gray Blankets.
Full 10-4 size, soft and fleecy, handsome fancy border.
Usual Price, \$1.25.
Now \$1.00.

Fine Flannelettes.
Light, dainty colors and red grounds; something more than 80 styles.
Usual price, 10c.
Now 7 1/2c.

Heavy Flannels.
All-wool splendid skirtings, in plain solid colors and fancy stripes.
Usual price, 50c.
Now Only 35c.

8-4 Bleached Sheetings.....14c
50-inch Pillow-case Muslin.....10c
Figured Turkey-red Calico.....5c

Men's Goods.

Great Neckwear Values.
40 dozen Four-in-hands and Teck, all choice styles.
Usual price, 50c.
Now 25c.

More Neckwear Values.
30 odd dozen from one of the best makers in the country; latest Tecks and Four-in-hands.
Usual price, 75c.
Now 50c.

Blue-blooded Neckwear.
Flowing-end Tecks and Chantilly Four-in-hands; best English make.
Usual price, \$1.50.
Now 95c.

Fine Handkerchiefs.
Men's plain white lawn hemstitched and fancy border; Belfast goods.
Usual price, 25c.
Now 16 1/2c.

Men's Handkerchiefs.
All-linen, corded hemmed, a very excellent value.
Usual price, 20c.
Now 12 1/2c.

Men's Kid Gloves.
The widely-known "La Fayette" brand, late shades; splendid as most \$2 gloves.
Now \$1.50.

Silk Handkerchiefs.
Genuine Japanese wash silk hemstitched; excellent quality.
Usual price, 35c.
Now 25c.

Boys' Hats.
A generous-sized new line of latest fads go on sale Monday.
Usual worth, 75c.
Only 50c.

Men's Hats.
Quite a large lot of Men's Alpine Hats of very excellent work at the
Usual price, \$1.50.
Now \$1.00.

Boys' Suits.
Knee Pants; well made; just the article for school wear; clothe your boy right.
Usual price, \$3.25.
Now \$2.45.

Boys' Suits.
Just as good, as good can be; cloths are neat in style and made to fit.
Usual Price, \$4.00.
Now \$2.95.

Drugs.

Everything to be found in a drug store, to be had here, and at genuine cut rates.

Outicura Soap, per cake 14c
4711 Glycerine, per cake 12 1/2c
Cashmere bouquet 20c
Colgate's Violet Water 38c
La Blanche Powder 29c
Pozzoni Powder 15c
Gossamer 98c
Vini Mariani 63c
Scott's Emulsion 59c
Paine's Celery Compound 38c
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy 73c
Duffy's Malt \$3.00
Storlick's Malted Milk 1.00
Elliott's Syrup 1.00
Garfield Tea 17c
Escalypus Lozenges 18c
Brown's Troches 19c
Phenyo Caffein 38c
Mergimine 12c
Po Borax per pound 10c
Po Alum per pound 05c
Epsom Salts 10c
Alcock's Porous Plaster 12 1/2c
Carter's Liver Pills 12 1/2c
Brandreth's Pills 50c
De Sancti's Gout and Rheumatic Pills 50c
Triple Extracts, Lauter's, per ounce 25c
Full line Alfred Wright's, Palmer's, Writley's, Roger & Gallett and Crown Perfumery Company.

Down-stairs Salesroom.
Silver Cake Baskets, handled, bright cut engraving, quadruple plate, each \$2.00
Silver Pickle Caster and Tongs, quadruple plate, each \$1.00
Fruit Knives, nickel and silver-plate, on steel, set of six 75c
Bone-handled, Steel Table Knives, set of six \$1.25
Blown-glass Table Tumblers, the dozen 40c
Decorated Vase Lamps, with shade to match, large central-draft burner, at \$2.50
Night Lamps, assorted styles and colors, at 25c
Japanese Mush Bowls, decorated, each 3c

Lace Curtain Oddments
Only one pair of a kind, but lots of kinds. Read the price hints.
\$2.00 Nottingham Curtains, Now only \$1.10
\$2.50 Nottingham Curtains, Now only \$1.60
\$4.00 Nottingham Curtains, Now only \$2.85
\$4.50 Nottingham Curtains, Now only \$3.10
\$6.00 Nottingham Curtains, Now only \$4.15
\$6.00 Tambour Curtains, (solid) \$2.50
\$5.50 Point d'Esprit Curtains, Only \$3.85

Cloaks, Suits.

Tailor-made Suits.
Handsome brown-checked Scotch cheviots, braid-trimmed; stylish every one.
Usual price, \$20.
Now \$10.00.

Prince Albert Suits.
Elegant material, silk-lined all through, velvet collar, very latest style.
Usual price, \$20.
Now Only \$10.00.

Diagonal Cheviot Jackets.
Wide revers collar, elegantly braided, full sleeves.
Usual price, \$18.
Now \$12.50.

Ladies' Prince Albert Coat.
Beautiful brown covert cloth, strapped seams, richly appliqued, a real imported garment.
Usual price, \$25.
Now \$15.00.

Ladies' Prince Albert Coat.
Splendid brown kersey, velvet appliqued, half silk lined, full tailor made, most recent style.
Usual price, \$30.
Now \$18.00.

Lady Kern Coat.
Black English melton, revers, collar and edging of brown marten fur; the very latest.
Usual price, \$35.
Now \$20.00.

Infants' Cloaks.
White cashmere, handsomely embroidered; lined and interlined.
\$3, \$2.50, \$1.75 Each.

Black Sateen Skirts.
Wide ruffle, deep hemmed, liberal fullness, richly embroidered in silk.
Usual price, \$2.25.
now \$1.75.

Ladies' Black Hose.
Double Selvedge Seams, Hermsdorf fast black, spliced heel.
Usual price, the pair, 50c,
Now, 3 pairs, \$1.00.

Fine Kid Gloves.
16-button-length Suede, full range of evening tints.
Usual price, \$2.25,
Now \$1.75.

Dress Trimmings Reduced.
Persian Gimps, Fancy Braids, and Silk Gimps, 1 to 6 inches wide, a big bountiful pile on the counter.
Usual prices, 50c to \$1.25,
now only 10c.

MEN'S HATS AT Half.

"Cash" Mail Orders get the best.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

Over 50 prescriptions filled yesterday

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

slowly, and was able to visit the store for a little while on Friday.

Thomas Davis of Kenilworth, Ariz., member of the Territorial Council, and J. C. Martin of Prescott, member of the Territorial Assembly, and proprietor of the Prescott Journal-Miner, are quartered at the Nadeau.

D. T. Elmore, a well-known Arizona mining man, is in town. Mr. Elmore has made a trip of 1000 miles in a buggy through Arizona, Sonoma and Death Valley, for good mining property.

He starts this morning on a little jaunt of 300 miles by team to the mining regions of Merced county.

T. H. Salvage, grand counselor, and S. C. Wallis, grand recorder of the Grand Council of California, Order of Chosen Friends, are in the city. They will be tendered a reception by members of the order and their friends at the hall, No. 330 1/2 South Broadway Monday night.

They are making a tour of the State, and will visit all councils in their jurisdiction. They are registered at the Nadeau.

Serious Accident.

There was a serious accident at the corner of Seventh and Main streets last evening that created quite a neighborhood excitement.

A vegetable wagon collided with a buggy. First Ah Chew was thrown from his wagon injuring his face, then his head, and ran into the buggy occupied by W. E. Bowles and his sister, Miss C. L. Bowles. They both were thrown out.

Miss Bowles was thrown upon her head and her left eye and forehead were badly bruised and she was rendered unconscious. She was taken to the Main-street drug store, near by, and, after sufficiently recovering, was removed to her home at No. 1108 East Eighth street.

KOREAN OFFICIALDOM.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN ONE OF THE MOST GORGEOUS COURTS IN THE UNIVERSE.

How the King is Guarded, and His Electric Light Plant—A Peep into the Homes of the Nobles—The King's Soldiers and His Eunuchs—The Censors of the King—The Rebellion.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

I have just received letters from Korea stating that the whole country is in a state of anarchy. The Tong Haks, or rebels, have sprung up again in different parts of the kingdom. The Japanese send out troops to subdue them, but the moment they are conquered in one place they spring up in another, and they honeycomb even the ranks of the people in Seoul. The king is said to be in great danger, and he fears assassination more than ever. There are many Koreans who hate everything connected with Japan, and as the King is now working in combination with the Japanese troops, he is charged by some with selling out the country. I wrote you some weeks ago of my interview with him. I did not describe his palace and his court. It would be impossible for any one to have the access to these buildings today which I had while I was in Seoul.

Nights." They are surrounded by all the queer characters who make up official Korea. There are soldiers in plum-colored pantaloons and blue coats. There are the King's musicians in yellow, and there are all sorts of gorgeous servants, dressed in bright gowns. Men with paddles for whipping the people squat under the walls, their sleeves rolled up to the shoulder and their brawny muscles ready for action. There are gorgeously caparisoned panies, who stamp their feet and neigh. There are leopard-skin-covered chairs watched by servants in livery, awaiting the coming out of the King. There are lackeys of all sorts, and as you look you see that the "Black Crook" is here outdone. There are no such gorgeous people on the planet as these officials. Here comes one of them on horseback. He has a servant on each side to



Korean magistrates and officials.

HOW THE KING IS GUARDED.

The King of Korea does all his work by the electric light. He sleeps in the daytime, and receives all his callers at night. There is a wall about twenty feet high, which runs clear around his palace city, and there are watchhouses on top of it in which sentinels stand day and night. Every 300 feet along the outside of the wall there is a little guardhouse about five feet square, which contains two armed soldiers. Each of these guardhouses has a well within it lined with straw, and while one soldier watches, the other curls himself up like a caterpillar in this well and goes to sleep. The soldiers all sleep in their day clothes, and they rarely have blankets. The gates which go into the palace city are guarded by soldiers, and there are always servants and officials about them. At one time the King thought of running a lot of live wires around the palace, in order that any one who attempted to climb over them might be killed by the terrible electric shock which would result from the contact.

HE MOVES WITHOUT NOTICE.

The buildings in the King's palace cities (he has two in Seoul) are numbered by hundreds. They cover many hundred acres, and he has suites of apartments in different parts of the grounds. He keeps



An official at home.

his movements a secret, and only the few people who know in what palace he sleeps or how long he will stay there. You can never tell where to find him, and it would be almost impossible to lay a plan for his abduction. He has all the walls of his palace city lighted, and when the electric plant is in full blast, every corner will be as bright at night as it is in the daytime. He sleeps in rooms guarded by eunuchs, and in receiving his officials they are required to come into the palace during the daytime, and they wait around until His Majesty is ready to receive them in the evening. As soon as it becomes dusk the gates which enter the palace are closed with heavy doors plated with iron. They are locked with massive iron bars, and the keys are taken in to the King. It is death to any one outside of the gatekeeper to touch the locks, and they are so heavy that one of them is a load for a man.

WORSE THAN THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

The scenes about these gates are more gorgeous than those of the "Arabian

steady him as he sits in the saddle. Another servant leads the horse, and he fans himself as he rides through the streets. His gown is of a light blue silk, and he looks clean enough to be eaten. I doubt, however, whether investigation would show this to be the case, and it makes me think of the young society lady who, before going to a party, yells down to her mother as follows:

"Say, ma, shall I wash for a high or a low-necked dress?"

Just behind this man, looking even more gorgeous, comes another noble riding on a motorcycle, with six men pushing and carrying him. This machine runs on the bicycle principle, and it has been in use in Korea for ages. The people go down on their knees as he passes by, and he is undoubtedly a very high official indeed. He had on official boots of black broadcloth. A fifteen-dollar horsehair cap covers his head, and the leopard skin, which is only permitted to be used by officials, covers the back of his chair. I note that the other officials get out of their chairs when they meet him. This is etiquette in Korea, and it provides that the man of low rank must never be above a man of higher station. As the motorcycle approaches the gaudy dude on horseback sees him, and his fan drops in dismay. He is proud and he doesn't like to get down, but there is no help for it. He is an under-officer, and he cannot tower above the man in the chair. He orders his servants to stop. They lift him off his horse, and he walks along while his superior rides by. As the chair comes up, its retinue of servants howl to all to get out of the way, and to bow down before the great man, they are carrying. And they do bow quick. The officials of Korea try not to meet each other on the streets, because of humiliations which they have to undergo of this nature. One day I saw the King's father go into the palace, and a dozen high officials had to get out and walk in order to do him honor. I could see they were all angry at having to do so.

WHAT RUINED KOREA.

It is these nobles who have ruined Korea. The country is said to be poor, but the officials roll in wealth, and it is a wonder to me where they get all the money they spend. They dress in the finest of silk, and the ordinary man of rank who has access to the palace wears a green gown containing enough silk to make a lady's ball dress. The best of Korean hats cost from \$10 upward, and everything is high. Their expenses in keeping up their establishments must be heavy. Many of them carry from ten to a hundred servants with them when they go along the streets, and these are all lodged in their own quarters. A Korean noble's home consists of a number of one-story buildings surrounded by a wall, which, in the city, opens upon the street by a gate, which is so made that you cannot see inside of the yard when it is open. Half of this wall is made up of buildings of one-story rooms, eight feet square, and these are the quarters of the servants. The noble has several houses for himself inside the yard, and a number of buildings for his wife and concubines. He lives very well. His home is by no means an uncomfortable one, and with its wide verandahs, its queerly-shaped ridged roofs, and its warm rooms, heated by fires under the floor, he can, if he has enough money, live very well. This money he gets out of squeezing the people. It all comes from the men who grub the soil, and from the offices which the king's officials give to him for a consideration. Such an official is fairly well educated from a Chinese standpoint. He has learned to read the Korean, and he can read and write the Korean. He has passed the examinations by which the king selects his officials, and if he can keep up his share of the king's revenue his office is usually left with him. Many such men write poetry and are good talkers, and men of much more than ordi-

nary intelligence, and the whole nation has the making of a very good people, if any method can be evolved by which corruption may be done away with, and property rights be preserved.

INSIDE THE PALACE WALLS.

I had an opportunity to get inside of the palace walls once or twice, in addition to the trip which I made through the grounds when I called upon the King. The buildings are surrounded by a wall, and they are built within pens, each of which contains from two to four acres of space. In going to the King you have to pass through from six to a dozen buildings, and everywhere you go you meet soldiers and eunuchs.

The King's bodyguard confronts you at every turn, and there are servants by the tens of hundreds. There are 500 of these bodyguards, and each of them is so strong that he has to lift a bar of iron, six feet long and weighing 100 pounds, from the ground and hold it at arm's length above his head. This is the test which the soldiers undergo before they are admitted to the guard. If you will straighten out your arm, bend over and take a rod of iron weighing 100 pounds and attempt to lift it above your head without bending your arm you will see something of the wonderful strength these men possess. A number of them are always close to the King, and they surround his chair as he goes from one palace to the other, and as they go they wait out a chant, which means something like this: "Soldiers, protect your King."

The eunuchs are also ubiquitous, both in China and Korea. These men have great power. They are said to be wise counselors, and they certainly have a great deal to do with the administration of governmental affairs here. None but eunuchs are allowed to wait upon the Queen, but Her Majesty has palaces, soldiers and a retinue of her own. They dress like the high officials, with long gowns reaching to their feet, and horsehair caps. They have long, yellow, sober faces. Their voices have a high falsetto pitch, and they move about with a snake-like quietness.

THE KING AND THE FATES.

The Koreans are very superstitious. They have their astrologers, and one of the prophets of the past said that the present dynasty would last only 500 years. This time is now up, and the people look upon the war to a certain extent as a decree of the fates, and some of them think that the King's days are numbered. The King himself is very progressive, and he would like to improve his people. He may be able to do so if he can control his officials, and he will be able to do this only through the Japanese. There is very little known about the government of Korea, and it will be surprising to many people to know that it has a fixed system, and that there are departments in Seoul much like those at Washington. These are supposed to control the affairs of the kingdom, and in times past they have practically controlled the King. The King, with the aid of the Japanese, is now running the machine, and it is probable that some of the rebellions throughout the country are fomented by the officials.

HOW KOREA IS GOVERNED.

The government of Korea consists of the King and his officials in Seoul, and a vast number of officials who are scattered



The Korean motorcycle.

over the country. The kingdom is divided up into eight different provinces. Each of these provinces has a governor, who is appointed by the King, and it is divided up into counties or districts, each of which has its officers. Every city or district of ten thousand houses or less has a magistrate, who is a sort of a ruler and judge. He collects all the taxes, and passes upon every one who is a man of power, and every one who is down before him. Korea has between three and four hundred of these magistrates, and they practically run the kingdom outside of Seoul. They collect the taxes, and they have scores of scribes about them who are a sort of political strikers, and who do the dirty work for them. These lower officials all pay those above them for their offices, and they expect to get back their money out of the people. The poor farmer, in fact, has to pay taxes over and over again, and if he gets anything ahead it is squeezed out of him by torture or padding.

THE KING'S BIG MEN.

The high officials of Seoul are numerous, though the most of them have fled to the country on account of the war. I was told that there were eight vice-presidents to the home office, when I was in Seoul, and there were a number of vice-presidents to the foreign office. In this office there are about fifteen clerks and nearly as many secretaries of state. The King has two men who are supposed to be his closest

advisers, and these are called the ministers of the right and left. All of these officials, when they go to the palace, take their toilet cases and wardrobes with them, and a servant always trots behind carrying their extra clothes, combs, brushes and other chamber furniture. They have to wait a long time often before they can see the King, and they cannot get out of the palace before the sun rises. The official work is done outside of the palace, but the offices are not in full blast until about high noon.

THEY SIT UP LATE.

The Koreans, although the laws do not permit the men to go on the streets at night, are fond of late hours. They sit and gossip among themselves, and their parties are always of one sex. They are always either stag parties or hen parties, and the men dearly love the flowing bowl. There are more old men gossipers in Korea than there are old maid gossipers in America. It is not an uncommon thing for a crowd of young and middle-aged men to spend a night in chatting, singing, and in the writing of poetry. In poetry



Korean scribe.

they use the Chinese characters, and the Chinese is the official court language. I may speak in another letter of their education and schools. They are queer in every way, and though they have many things which are cruel and bad, they are, on the whole, a very refined people, and are good-natured and kind.

THE KING'S CENSORS.

There is one class of government officials, however, which Korea has which we do not find in America, and which are now restricted to Korea and China. These are the censors. They are appointed by the King, and it is their business to travel over the country and see that justice is administered. There are perhaps a dozen of them under the government. They go about in all sorts of ways, and perform the part of official detectives. No one is supposed to know who they are. They may appear in disguise of a coolie or a peddler, and they will settle in a town ruled by an unjust magistrate and live among the poor. They find out whether the people are complaining, and if their complaints are just they have the power to remedy them. Each of them carries the King's seal,

WORK OF RUSSIAN SPIES.

A LARGE NUMBER RIGHT HERE IN AMERICA—WHAT THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO DO.

They Come in the Steerage Sometimes—He Did not Land—Played High and Drank Freely—Women as Spies—The Secret Police in Russia—A Scheme Worked to Make Money with a Dead Baby.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Russia's secret police have been almost all rebuffed from America. There are two reasons for this—one the fact that America has little use for them, the other that the new czar has made up his mind to follow the example set in New York by G. F. to relieve the people to some extent of police oppression. The czar's job was even bigger than G. F.'s. His predecessors have built up a body more brutal, more corrupt, more detestable in every way, than Tammany could ever create. What they amount to in Russia will be told further on. What they amount to in America is every whit as interesting.

It is somewhat absurd that they should amount to anything in America. The idea that the Russian autocrat should be able to extend his autocracy in ever so small a measure into Uncle Sam's free domain is unpleasant. But that at least one branch of the Russian police system—the political—has been represented here with a good deal of strength, has not been denied by any one who knows. Curiously enough it is one of the things about which Superintendent Byrne—whose magnificent vindication has again marked him as the greatest police officer in the world—will say absolutely nothing. That of itself is significant. The Superintendent has a way of talking freely about things which are not important.

MANY IN AMERICA.

The strength of the Russian secret police in America has ebbed and flowed with the political disturbances of that extraordinary country. After every upheaval, there has been an influx of immigrants who were not wanted in Russia, to America, and with this flood of suspects has come invariably a squad of secret police. The Russian police has come to America in all kinds of ways. Sometimes, when some noble has been mixed up with plots against the czar, he has traveled like a prince in the first cabin of the best steamer. In this connection a story has been told for several years about the offices of one of the great steamship companies. This may be a mere tradition or it may be true. It is a good story, anyway.

One day, when the big steamer sailed from Liverpool, she had on board none other than a prince of the bluest Russian blood. He traveled alone with a valet, but he traveled magnificently. So far as any one knew he was in the highest standing in St. Petersburg, and it was even whispered among the passengers that his object in visiting America was to, by means of fine, false promises and other palaver, induce certain of the Russian nobility then sojourning in the United States to return to the land of the white bear, there to meet such fates as the czar might have planned for them.

PLAYED HIGH AND DRANK FREELY.

He played high in the cardroom, and he drank freely of champagne. Early in the voyage he became acquainted with a handsome man of distinguished appearance. The two seemed to conceive a great and sudden liking for each other. The stranger was particularly frank and outspoken, ap-



He travels in the steerage.

parently he was anything but mysterious, although no one seemed to know anything about him. His nationality was indefinite, although he helped along speculation concerning it by declaring that he had visited every county in Europe except Russia, and could speak every language of Europe except Russian. He was heard to remark in the cardroom that he could appreciate the high breeding and education of the Russian nobility, that he had great respect for the magnificent natural resources of that great country, that he admired her army and regarded her navy with wonder; but that he could neither sympathize with nor admire the Russian political plan or police system. The friendship between the two men ripened rapidly, even for a shipboard affair. By the time the voyage had approached within one day of its end they were inseparable. That last day they were continually in each other's company in the cardroom, and the prince drank heavily.

HE DID NOT LAND.

When the passengers landed, several remarked the absence from the deck of the Russian prince and his friend. There was nothing especially notable in the fact that he was not to be seen, however, and no search was made for him. Four or five weeks later, the cable brought news from St. Petersburg of the same prince. Then it was that a story gained circulation in the office of the steamship company that the Russian prince had never landed; that his shipboard friend was a member of the secret political police; that one glass of that last day's wine had been drugged and that the unconscious nobleman had been locked in his cabin from the time the steamer landed until she sailed away again. Color was given to this supposition by the fact that the captain of the ship, known to be a poor man, had resigned and retired soon after this voyage, in comfortable circumstances.

IN THE STEERAGE SOMETIMES.

But the Russian detective does not al-

ways deal with princes. Sometimes he travels in the steerage to watch mere peasants and moujik. No game is too small for the czar to shoot at. Cases are described in the big colony of exiled Russians in New York where a man or woman coming to this country from Russia had been shadowed and watched for weeks after landing. One of these resulted unhappily for the Russian policeman in Buffalo. He had persistently pursued a

his vis-a-vis. What an important part he played in the subsequent adventures of the heroine, partly Helmdall and partly Guardian Angel, sending his emissary into her room at midnight, extracting the roll of bills, which she won when she broke the bank the previous evening, from under the pillow, and returning them to her non-chalantly when he met her the next morning pale with anxiety at the supposed robbery. How he begged her to join "mouss autres" and held out all manner of inducements to her towards taking such a step. How, in her last great tragedy, the distance was too great to allow of his appearing upon the scene in time to save her, though he wired her that "all would be well."

In fact, it is from novels such as these—"As in a Looking Glass," "Bella Démonia," "Sunrise," and a "Diplomat's Diary," that one acquires the most realistic impressions of that great system of espionage—the Russian secret police. The whole range of periodical literature does not contain a single article descriptive of them. They seemed to have covered themselves, not only with infamy, but with oblivion.

There is no country in the world where the police play such an important part in the every-day life of the richest and the meanest, the nobleman in his palace and the moujik in his hovel. They are the



Various types of Russian secret police agents.

poor Polish Jew, who to this day swears that he had never done anything to offend the Russian government, until the suspect moved from New York to Buffalo in order to be rid of him.

But even that did not shake him off. In fact, it was in Buffalo that he took his most active step. One day, while the "suspect" was walking quietly along the street the detective stopped him, and, whipping out a great Parliament document, with a big red seal dangling from it by a string, informed the frightened Jew that he would have to go back to Russia to stand trial for "conspiring against the czar." Such is the terror and submissiveness inspired in the breasts of these poor people by the police, that the man would probably have yielded up his liberty quietly, had not an American police officer, who witnessed the affair, interposed in his behalf. The Buffalo newspapers had a good deal to say about the matter at the time, and I believe that the police officer was forced to leave Buffalo.

WOMEN AS SPIES.

But more romantic stories than these are told of the Russian secret police here. Their object is less likely to be the apprehension of people who have escaped to America—the czar is generally glad to cry "good riddance"—than the discovery of plots laid here to be executed in Russia. The St. Petersburg police have very exact knowledge of the number and dispositions of the Nihilists now in America, and it is their belief that they devote a good part of their time to developing murderous plans against the czar. It is also believed that high explosives are manufactured here, to be later smuggled into Russia, and that, altogether, the American Nihilists are a serious menace to the safety of the czar. For that reason not only are detectives sent here, but big sums are said to have been paid to actual Nihilists as bribes to betray their friends. No instance is recorded, however, where these bribes have been effective.

Sometimes the detective is a pretty woman who receives the suspected elites at her house and tries, by playing sweet with the women and fascinating the men to gain their confidence and induce them to lay bare their plans. A woman of this sort lived in New York less than two years ago. She was a very beautiful creature and posed as a French woman. Poetic justice was meted out to her when she fell in love with and married, one of the very men she had been endeavoring to ensnare.

There are in America at least 500 men and women who are in the pay of the czar as spies. If Nicholas withdraws them as a part of his general bid for public favor, he will have done something very pleasing to Americans. It is not in the Yankee blood to admire a spy.

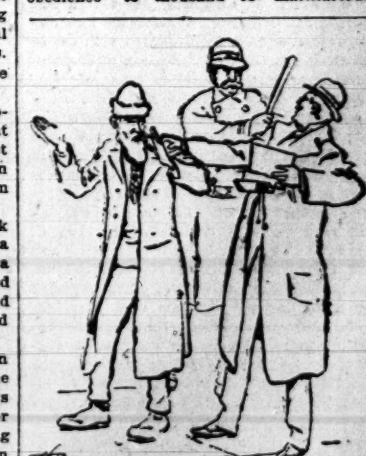
THE SECRET POLICE IN RUSSIA.

In every properly constructed recent novel of Russian life the hated chief of police puts in at least one appearance, and in many he is the constantly appearing Meville of the situation. Every one remembers Dragoimiroff, the "Bear" of F. C. Phillips' "As in a Looking Glass." How Lena Despard first met him in the "Paris-Lyon Mail." How he threw a huge bundle of furs into a compartment, and onto one of its occupants' laps as the sole announcement of his entrance. How he had short, stubby white hair; bushy, iron-gray eyebrows and one inch of dyed moustache, waxed at the ends and bristling like a toothbrush. How his hooked nose almost met his chin, so that it gave one the impression that nose and chin were holding the cigar, and not his lips. How he kept his steely eyes veiled behind his fleshy eyelids, and how he had a way of flashing them upon you suddenly with a startling directness. How he puffed the cigar smoke unconsciously into the faces and eyes of

omnipresent and omnipotent regulators of all human conduct—a sort of incompetent bureaucratic substitute for Divine Providence. The legislation relating to the police fills more than five thousand sections in the *Svod Zakonov*, or collection of Russian laws.

WHAT THEY ARE SUPPOSED TO DO. The secret police are all, at times, spies, and they watch political suspects and village elders and foreign travelers and concerts, and apothecaries, and musical societies, and newspapers with equal scrutiny and equal indifference. It is, therefore, plain that any action which the present czar may take will not be so much the abolition of the secret police as the curtailment of the infamous and obnoxious practices of the entire force.

To enter into particulars, the present Russian police force, with the Minister of the Interior at their head, controls by means of passports the movements of all the inhabitants of the empire. They keep thousands of suspects constantly under surveillance. They ascertain and certify to the courts the liabilities of bankrupts. They conduct pawnbroker sales of unredeemed pledges. They give certificates of identity to pensioners and other persons that need them. They superintend repairs of roads and bridges. They exercise supervision over all theatrical performances, concerts, tableaux, theater programmes, posters and secret advertisements. They collect statistics and enforce sanitary regulations, make searches and seizures in private houses; read the correspondence of suspected persons; take charge of the bodies of persons found dead; admonish church members who neglect too long to partake of the holy communion and enforce obedience to thousand of multifarious



Not good on American soil.

orders and regulations intended to promote the welfare of the people or insure the safety of the state.

An extended account of the various duties which they are supposed to perform would take all the space allowed for this article.

The *urians*, or rural State police, are supposed to wear uniforms and are armed with sabers and revolvers. The salaries they receive are simply miserable—from \$50 to \$100 a year for a private, and from \$200 to \$300 a year for a chief of a district. It goes without saying that they are expected to make up their income by bribery and corruption, and it is unnecessary to state that they generally succeed in doing this to perfection. Russian travelers tell very amusing stories of the great proficiency acquired by the rural police in extorting money from the poor moujik. And although many of these stories have a certain inherent resemblance, and look as if the same dramatic personae were constantly reappearing on the stage in differ-

LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER.

SECOND VISIT—THE COW WITH THE GOLDEN HORN.

By Joel Chandler Harris.

VII.

"I hope that isn't all of the story—if you call it a story," said Buster John.

"Which?" remarked Mr. Thimblefinger, with an air of having forgotten the whole business.

"Why, that about throwing the gold ring from the window," replied Buster John.

"Well, no," said Mr. Thimblefinger, in an absent minded way. "In a book, you know, you can read right on if you want to, or you can put the book down and rest yourself when you get tired. But when I'm telling a story you must give me time to rest. I'm so little, you know, that it doesn't take much to tire me. Of course if you don't like the story I can stop at any time. It's no trouble to me to stop. Just wink your eye at me twice and I'm gone."

"Oh, we don't want you to stop," said Sweetest Susan.

"No, don't stop," remarked Mr. Rabbit, drowsily, "because then everybody gets to talking, and I can't dose comfortably. Your stories are as comforting to me as a feather bed."

And in a moment she had the ring.

"Then I'll add a bolster to the bed," exclaimed Mr. Thimblefinger. He hesitated a moment and then went on with the story:

"Of course Evlen didn't know what to do when her grandmother threw the gold ring from the window and pushed her from the room. She went back to her bed and lay down, but she couldn't sleep. After awhile daylight came, and then she dressed herself and went down into the garden to hunt for the ring. She searched everywhere, but the ring was not to be found."

"Now, the ring could have been found very easily if it had been where I tell when Evlen's stepmother threw it from the window. But that night a tame crow, belonging to a Prince of that country, was roosting in one of the trees in the garden."

"Oh, was it a sure enough Prince?" asked Sweetest Susan.

"Why, certainly," replied Mr. Thimblefinger, with great solemnity. "A make-believe prince could never have reigned in that country. The people would have found him out and he would have been put in the calaboose. Well, this tame crow that belonged to the prince had wandered off over the fields and had gone so far from the palace that it was unable to get back before dark, and so it went to bed in one of the trees growing in the garden behind the house where I now live."

"Of course, as soon as morning came, the crow was wide awake, and ready for any mischief that might turn up. It flew to the ground, hoping to find something for breakfast, and hopped about, searching in the leaves and grass. Suddenly the crow saw the shining ring on the ground and picked it up and carried it over. What could it be? The crow's curiosity was such that it forgot all about breakfast. It seized the ring in its beak and flew to the palace. It was so early in the morning that the palace was closed, but the crow flew straight to the Prince's window and beat his wings against it until some of the attendants came and opened it. When the crow walked in with great dignity."

"The Prince had been awakened by the noise, but when he saw the bird stalking into the room with a ring in its beak, he of a millit he fell back on his bed laughing. The crow hopped to the foot-board of the bed and stood there holding the gold ring in its beak, as much as to say: 'Don't you wish you were as rich as I am?'"

"The Prince rose from his bed and took the ring from the crow, but it was so hot that he made haste to drop it in a basin until it was as large as the bottom and within the circle it made the picture of a beautiful girl, standing by a milk-white cow. There were two pictures, one about the milk-white cow. Her ears were as black as jet and her horns shone and glittered as if they were made of gold."

"The Prince was astounded. He gazed at the beautiful picture long and lovingly, and the crow sat on the rim of the basin and chuckled as proudly as if it had painted the picture. The girl was the loveliest the Prince had ever seen, and the cow was surely the most beautiful of her kind. The Prince's attendants uttered exclamations of delight when they saw the picture, and his ministers, when they were sent for, were struck dumb with astonishment."

"If the bird could only speak," cried the Prince.

"But the crow was chuckling about the room, saying to itself: 'What a fool a Prince must be who cannot understand my simple language!'"

black ears and golden horns. The servants set up such a row when they saw the beautiful cow that everybody in the palace was aroused, and all came out to see what caused the noise. Then the servants and attendants ran over one another in their efforts to reach the prince, who was moping in his room. As they ran they cried:

"The cow with the golden horns has come! The cow with the golden horns has come!"

"The prince forgot his dignity and hurried out to see the cow with the golden horns. The old man came leading her and she was, indeed, a beautiful creature. Her head and limbs were almost as delicate as those of a deer, and her eyes were large and soft. Her body was as white as snow, her eyes glinted like black silk, and her golden horns shone in the sun. The old man bowed low as he led the beautiful cow forward."

"I wouldn't make much of a bride myself, Your Majesty," he said, "I have brought you the cow with the golden horns. How shall I reward you? The girl that I failed to bring you?"

"I fear I shall have no such good fortune," replied the prince, "but I think you have proved to me that I am not dreaming. How shall I reward you?"

"I ask no reward, Your Majesty. I only ask the privilege of taking away my cow with the golden horns when you have found her."

"When the prince had given his promise the old man said: 'You have a ring, Your Majesty. Let this ring be placed on the left horn of the cow. The girl or woman that is able to remove this ring will be the bride you are wishing for. Every morning the cow with the golden horns will appear here on the lawn and remain until night falls. Let it be announced, Your Majesty, that whoever takes the ring from the cow shall be the Princess of Realm!'"

"Huh!" exclaimed Drusilla, suddenly, "he talk like he been to college."

"Will you hush?" cried Buster John. But Mr. Thimblefinger paid no attention to the interruption.

"But how do you know," asked the prince, "that the right one will come to get the ring?"

"How do I know that Your Majesty has the ring?" the old man answered.

"This seemed to satisfy the Prince, who caused it to be announced all through his kingdom that he would choose for his bride the girl or woman who would take the ring from the golden horn of the cow."



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"Sister Jane! Sister Jane! Where are you?"

"I am where I ought to be," was the reply. The wall opened, and out stepped the old, old woman that Evlen had seen combing her hair by the well at the End of the World."

"Clothe this child in silk and satin, and comb her hair out fine, Sister Jane."

"The old woman grumbled a little, but gave Evlen a touch here and there, and in a moment she was dressed as fine as the finest lady in the land."

"Now she is ready, brother," said the old, old woman, and then she disappeared in the wall, combing her long, gray hair and smiling.

"Must I walk?" asked Evlen, looking at her satin slippers.

"Nonsense!" exclaimed the old man. Then he tapped in another part of the wall. "Nephew! Nephew! Where are you?"

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No guarantee or Security whatever is demanded. We trust to the honor of our patients to pay us when cured, as is customary with all regular and reputable physicians.

We mean the above statement emphatically—it means everybody, and it is to show our sincerity, honesty and ability to cure these diseases, of which we make a specialty. We have the largest practice in Southern California, acquired by skill and moderate charges. Our offices are the most elaborate and private in the city, and you need see no one but the doctors. Private entrance on Third street prevents publicity. We make it a part of our business to deal in sacred confidence with our patients. We have abandoned the treatment of all diseases except every form of Private Weakness, Unnatural Secretions, Venereal Diseases and their effects, Blood Taints and Surgical Diseases of Men. We believe that we thereby attain the highest possible degree of success for the speedy, thorough and permanent cure of these diseases. Our experience has taught us that medicine alone will not cure these diseases. Improvement begins at once upon the application of our local treatment. Our book on the nature and treatment of these diseases, together with rules for diet, exercise and sleep sent free on application; also our self-diagnosis sheet and our opinion as to the curability of the case.

Consultation, Examination and Advice absolutely Free.

Cor. Main and Third Sts.,

J. C. WILSON.
Olympic and Blackhawk Livery Stables.
Largest in the State.
SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

PIONEER TRUCK COMPANY
No. 2 Market St. Piano, Furniture and Safe moving, Baggage and Freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 182.

Red Letter Sale
FOR
Clearing Purposes.

Semi-Annual Event.

We know that "Special Sales" are done to death, but at the same time we believe that an honorable sale, conducted upon lines of strict business integrity will succeed.

Four great floors of furniture and carpets, any single floor of which is as large as any furniture store in the city, a stock approaching nearly a quarter of a million of dollars to select from

There will be nothing of the mystifying or buncombe about this sale, no "fire, smoke, water, going-out-of-business, overloaded sacrifice." We simply inject the virus of "Price Deduction" into this business for one month.

The most precise price preparations have been made—the furniture figures of this house are always as low as the least of the other stores; in many cases they are far below the price range of this market.

Notwithstanding the lowness of prevailing prices, we shall for this sale make most unusual deductions from the current rates. Every article marked in plain figures and the same price to all-comers; if for \$5 or \$500.

Briefly told, every piece of carpet, every rug, every article of furniture will share alike in this reduction. There is no old stock to be worked off. Not a dollar's worth now offered can be replaced by more desirable goods.

In giving notice of this most important trade occurrence, your attention is directed to the fact that every transaction made at "Red Letter Sale" prices must be closed with instant spot cash.

In the conduction of this sale, as at all times, every promise of our advertising will be faithfully fulfilled with the buying public. Under-telling rather than over-telling will guard every statement of this house.

We look forward to a grand response; We look forward to more new friends for this house; to a mighty host of new customers, as we carry the banner of low prices full high advanced.

TOMORROW THE FIRST DAY. WELCOME ALL.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.,

222-227-229 SOUTH BROADWAY.
(The Widest Street in the City.)

The Times-Mirror Company,

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly.

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
ALBERT MCFLAND, Treasurer.

Office: Times Building.
N. E. corner of First and Broadway. Telephone numbers: Editorial 674; Business office 32.
EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE: E. KATZ, 157 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Founded December 4, 1881.

The Los Angeles Times

VOLUME XXVIII.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, receiving and printing daily from 14,000 to 15,000 words of FRESH TELEGRAPHIC NIGHT REPORT, transmitted over 18,500 miles of leased wires.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 25 cents a month, or 20 cents a week. SUNDAY TIMES 25 cents. WEEKLY, \$1.50; six months, 75 cents.

Sworn Net Average Circulation Every Day in 1894, 13,358 Copies
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

IN TWO SECTIONS—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—Forget-Me-Not.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies if you wish to preserve your contributions.

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POSTAGE.—The postage on The Times Annual—36 pages—to all parts of the United States, Mexico and Canada is three (3) cents, and to all countries within the Universal Postal Union, six (6) cents, the weight being over 8 ounces.

PRICES.—Without postage: Single copies at the counter or news-stands, 5 cents; 10 copies, 50 cents; 20 copies, \$1.00.

By Mail, postage paid: Single copies, 8 cents; 2 copies, 15 cents; 4 copies, 30 cents; 6 copies, 45 cents; 10 copies, 75 cents.

Plainly-written lists of names and addresses may be sent us, with the money, and the papers will be sent to any point desired.

THE EVOLUTION OF CALIFORNIA

It was in 1848 when the gold rush first began in this State. It was then a land comparatively unknown to the people even of this country. To its climatic wealth and to its agricultural possibilities the whole world was a stranger. For men to drift hither from the East was a vast undertaking. The dangers attending the trip were as numerous as those which surround the explorer today who plunges into the untraveled wilds of Africa. The hostile tribes of Indians occupying the unsubjugated portions of the continent, and holding the path which Empire must traverse in her westward march, were savage and treacherous. There were vast deserts and untrodden wildernesses into which the pioneer must plunge; there were arid, waterless wastes where death forever followed in the track of the caravan, and bleaching human bones marked the way which men had taken in their search for this new Eldorado of the West.

But it was gold alone that men sought in those early days of occupation. They never dreamed of the agricultural wealth to be developed, of the unnumbered variety of fruits that could be grown here, nor of the perpetual summer of growth which existed in this golden clime.

That was arid-looking soil that was first upturned by the miner's pick, and those were lonely gulches where he toiled far from home and the comforts of civilization. Instead of the laughter of his children stirring the echoes about him in the falling twilight, he heard the bark of the coyote or the fierce howl of the wolf. The dry, bare summer hills seemed to mock his loneliness. His heart was hungry for the green fields of the East, and its orchards of ripening fruits. Here no garden or orchard met his eyes, and it was rarely that he could moisten his parched lips with the mission grapes which the padres had planted. The adobe hut or the rude cabin were his only shelter, save the skies which shed the dew, or the old oak's branches which spread above him a thick canopy of leaves. There was no sound of the steamship's whistle, no rumbling tread of the iron horse. It was well enough, thought the miner, to come hither and harvest gold in the rich mines, but to stay, to build up a State—that at first was not dreamed of.

But what do we find the California of today, with the distance practically annihilated between it and the more populous East? An empire-like State with an area of 157,801 square miles, with a total gold and silver production since 1848 of \$1,385,750,000, a sum so vast that imagination falters as it attempts to conceive it. We find a State, touched by those magic wand, water and labor, wonderful in its diversified agricultural products, and richer in them than any other State in the Union. Where once were arid wastes are now vast orchards and vineyards. It is the home of the orange and the fig, and the olive grows not less thrifflily here than in the older land of Palestine. Nowhere else in this New World does the producer send out to the markets of the world finer raisins than are matured here, richer stores of honey, of wine and of oil; finer harvests of almonds and walnuts, or more bountiful supplies of honey. Every year the wealth of our great dairies is increased, and the number of cattle roaming in our rich pastures.

We are rich, too, in mineral wealth,

in quicksilver mines, in petroleum and bitumen, and in our beet-sugar production, and almost vast enough to feed the world are our harvests of wheat and barley, of corn and of beans.

And we need not go unclothed, for the sheep upon our thousand hills yield many millions of pounds of wool yearly, while "wine that maketh glad the heart of man" flows forth as in rivers. Seven thousand carloads of golden oranges will our orchards yield this season, and more than a million and a quarter of cases of canned fruit shall we give to the world.

It is impossible in an article like this to enumerate all of our resources and the variety of our productions. Already California has the largest per capita wealth of any State in the Union. And yet the infancy of the State is within the memory of many a man now upon the stage of action, when but the sage-brush and wild grasses grew plentifully upon its soil, and men dreamed that all its wealth was hidden in its mines.

We doubt if in the whole history of civilized States the evolutionary process from poverty to wealth, from non-productiveness to abundant fruitfulness were ever before so rapid as in this golden State of the great West.

And still California is but in the infancy of her development. She has millions of virgin acres yet waiting for the touch of the plow and the hand of the planter; garden spots inviting settlement, and everywhere beckoning to the home-seeker and the home-builder; room for new industries; food for fresh manufactures, and climatic wealth and natural beauty that are inexhaustible. We have but fairly begun to grow synthetically, but from henceforth our development will be rapid and continuous.

OUR WINTER.

California is having her full share of rain this year. Especially is the northern part of the State being deluged, with the accompanying result of overflowing streams and numerous washouts. Already in the Sacramento region fifteen inches of rain have fallen, and in the vicinity of Napa twenty-two inches are thus early reported for the season. This, of course, means abundant later crops and plentiful harvests of all kinds, for tickled by abundant rain, the prolific soil of California will yield harvests that burden the earth with their fullness. It will not be long before the great grain fields of the State will resemble vast billowy seas of emerald, and the snows of our lowlands will be found in the white bloom of our great orchards.

Southern California does not often have such extremes of weather as sometimes occur in the more northern portion of the State; but we have here a delightful average rainfall that is sufficient for our needs. Heavy snows frequently fall upon our higher mountain summits, and these are sufficient to feed our irrigating ditches and fill our springs with a reserve of moisture for the summer's needs. The higher peaks of our Sierras are even now white with heavy snows lying deep upon their tops and sides, while the wide valleys at their base are green with grasses and springing grain. The conditions are all favorable for growth. The winter rains are followed by many days of warm sunshine, when all vegetation leaps into life, and the marvel of growth is continuous from day to day. Our newcomers, who arrive here expecting to find our rainy season one continuous period of cloud and storm, are charmed with the delightful weather of our so-called winter months—our months of blossoming, and growth, and sunshine, broken only by occasional days of cloud and storm. It is a Patmos-like revelation to the frost-bitten, snow-scourged Easterner, and he is naturally enthusiastic in the praise of our climate. We doubt, if you seek the world over, anything could be found to excel the perfection of these January days.

A Washington newspaper serves up "Greshamania" in the following spicy style: "Exhibit A: Hawaii—A restoration that did not restore. Exhibit B: Samoa—A protectorate that did not protect. Exhibit C: Japan—A mediation that did not mediate. Exhibit D: Armenia—An investigation that did not investigate. Exhibit E in process of preparation."

The New York Evening Post advises the administration to borrow \$500,000,000 in a lump, and thus obviate the necessity for repeated bond issues. The present indications are that the deficit will amount to as much as that before Mr. Cleveland's administration is ended.

AN IDEAL COMMUNITY.

In an article published in the American Journal of Politics for December, under the title of "A Practical Example in Civics," Thomas W. Haskins of this city argues in favor of a practical example to see what can be done in the line of building up a perfect community. He would have a suitable territory selected for colonization and establish therein an independent county government. Mr. Haskins would have a corporation formed under the laws of any State, but preferably of the State in which the proposed county is to be located, with a broad charter to buy and sell land, colonize and improve the same, and do all that an individual could do to settle and develop a county. The personnel should be men not only of sufficient capital and intelligence to bring the matter to a conclusion, but of such public reputation for business ability, integrity and patriotism as to command public confidence. The persons thus associated should act under a prior agreement, to become a part of the constitution of the incorporation, defining explicitly that the purpose of the company is to colonize a definite territory and assist the settlers to secure homes, cultivate the soil and develop water, build towns and cities, facilitate transportation, and otherwise co-operate with them to subdue the soil and produce and distribute wealth. This prior agreement should state definitely under what terms and conditions this is to be done; the rate of interest to be charged on loans or deferred payments, the division of profits, what restrictive clauses, if any, are to be put in deeds of property, what persons shall be admitted or excluded, what natural resources are to be reserved as county property when the county government shall have been erected, and otherwise publishing beforehand the aims of the company, that settlers may know what to expect and be protected in their honest and laudable endeavors to surround themselves with the conveniences and comforts due to the measure of their own labors, intelligence and frugality.

The main object in view is to furnish homes—productive homes to the millions who are now seeking them. Theoretically, the idea is not a bad one, but there are a great many theories advanced nowadays which are not found to work well in practice. Whenever we begin to think that we have attained our ideal we run up against that stumbling block, human nature. If human nature were different from what it is, if it were perfect, or anywhere near perfect, there is no reason why we should not have model communities from one end of the country to the other. In fact the entire nation might be one great model community if only a fair minority of the population came within 75 per cent. of perfection. But we all know that such, unfortunately, is not the case. It is the failure of enthusiastic reformers to recognize the weak side of erring human nature that causes so many of their best laid plans for the amelioration of the human race to miscarry. Their plans are like a delicate piece of machinery that is not arranged to make allowances for changes in temperature, or a compass that is not placed as to be out of reach of large bodies of metal which would influence its movements.

The co-operative idea in the settlement of land is, as The Times has frequently remarked, an excellent one, but it must be co-operation in which there is plenty of scope for the exercising of individual activity. No enterprise of this character will permanently succeed in the United States where the paternal spirit extends beyond a few main and absolutely essential features of the plan. The only exception to this rule is where the members of a community are bound together by strong religious ties, and even in such cases it is very seldom that a community has held together for any great length of time.

After all, the fact must not be forgotten that there is a great deal of human nature in folks—also some cussedness.

TO PRESERVE THE FORESTS.

The California Academy of Sciences, at a meeting held recently, passed resolutions which were forwarded to Congress, strongly protesting against any infringement upon the forest reserves heretofore set aside by the national government in California. The resolutions declare that the present forest areas are necessary as watersheds, for the protection of the rainfall in the mountain sections, to the end that there shall be no decrease in the amount of water necessary for irrigation purposes.

Bills and amendments now pending before Congress propose to eliminate from the forest reservations all lands which their supporters claim to be more valuable for agriculture than for forest purposes. The resolutions point out that it is easy to procure testimony of any kind needed to insure the destruction of the forests upon such a criterion. There are thousands of acres of good land, not covered by forests, which still remain undeveloped, and it would be little less than suicidal to permit the forest lands to be denuded, while these lands remain undeveloped. As the development of these lands proceeds, more and more water will be needed for irrigation, and this can be had only by preserving the forest watersheds.

The resolutions declare that there are no timber lands in any of the forest reservations of California which "are more valuable for agriculture than for timber, watersheds and recreation grounds for the people at large." This statement is probably correct. When the private timber lands of the State shall have been denuded, it will doubtless be found that the area of forest remaining in the

LOST IN A FOG.



(Carlisle): "Will somebody tell me where I am at?"

government reservations is altogether too small to produce the desired results upon the rainfall.

WHY FRANCE IS PROSPEROUS.

Mr. C. A. Pillsbury, a prominent citizen of Minneapolis, who has recently returned from a visit to England and the continent, declares in an interview that while there is much complaint of hard times in England, everything appears to be prosperous in France. He attributes this difference chiefly to two causes. The land in France is largely in the hands of small holders, and the bonded debt is distributed among the common people. On the latter subject Mr. Pillsbury says:

"Another thing that helps France immensely is that her immense bonded debt is held by her own people. Bonds are issued in small sums, and are owned by people generally and not by millionaires. The advantage of this is very obvious. The interest does not go out of the country and thousands of people are interested in the stability of the government."

The experience of France is proof of the advantages which a government derives from distributing its bonded debt—if it must have a bonded debt—among the people, instead of borrowing from millionaire syndicates. Our statesmen at Washington would do well to give this question more careful study than it has heretofore received, and to act in accord with the plain dictates of sound policy and common sense.

ALASKA.

Modern civilization, with the benefits of modern invention, is creeping away up toward the North Pole. We learn that a system of electric lighting is being introduced at Juneau, the well-known distributing depot of Alaska—a place of 2000 inhabitants. When this is completed it will be the first central electric-light plant in the Territory, although electricity has been used in a limited way in the mines of Alaska for some time. Everywhere in that region there is an abundance of water power, and the current is generated on the streams and carried to the mines by cables. Alaska seems a good way out of the world, and is generally regarded as the backwoods Territory of America; but it is not too far away for Yankee invention and modern civilization to subdue. It will grow with the rest of the country, and gradually be prepared to take its place with the sisterhood of States. Wherever the Stars and Stripes float there look for progress.

In another column is printed the declaration of principles of a monetary movement which, if the hopes of its promoters be realized, will result in the redemption of the country from the ills which now beset it, numerous and grave as they are. The central idea of the movement is the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of not less than 16 to 1, and the issuing by the government of treasury notes in sufficient volume "to meet all demands of business." It is chimerically proposed that the volume of money shall be equal to 15 per cent. of the volume of commerce, though the means by which this exact ratio is to be maintained, with a widely fluctuating volume of commerce, is not elucidated. It is further demanded that the United States government shall adopt free coinage without regard to the action of any other nation or nations—a proposition easy to state but difficult to enforce—and still further that national bank issues, and all other issues of currency, other than by the government, shall be abolished. The formation of

ancient history now, and The Times sees no reason for reopening the controversy. It has already published the university's official statement and defense, showing that the participants have received the punishment prescribed by the faculty, and the case is closed. There is no occasion to reopen it.

A correspondent writes to The Times, desiring to be informed "whether or not Indian Territory has a capital, and, if it has, what it is and when it was made the capital." Indian Territory has a capital, the name of which is Tahlequah. As to when Tahlequah was made the capital of Indian Territory, The Times is uninformed. The Territory, however, was organized in 1834.

A dispatch to the Louisville Post, from Lexington, says that if the factions in Breckinridge's district don't get together in the next twelvemonth the Republicans will control the next Legislature and elect the next Governor. By all means, let the factions in Breckinridge's district go on with the hog-killing.

About the only thing that Altgeld neglected to denounce, in his latest message, was the eviction of Adam and Eve from the Garden of Eden. But it was doubtless an oversight.

A New York doctor is exhibiting a frog that has got along for a month without any brain. This is nothing very strange. Lots of Congressmen have done the same thing for years.

Mr. Carlisle is indeed in hard luck. There are none so poor as to do him reverence. Even Wall street snubs him, though he has done his best to serve Wall street faithfully.

It begins to look very much as though the Republican Congress would be obliged to straighten out this currency tangle, after all. The Republican Congress can do the job.

Eugene V. Debs declares that he "holds the judges in sovereign contempt." In other words, he pleads guilty to the indictment under which he was convicted.

There is no doubt that the treasury needs the money which the income tax will yield; but the treasury's need does not make the law just nor constitutional.

More rain poco tiempo.

WELCOME, STRANGER!

America for all, one glorious commonwealth! Oppressed of nations, Welcome! Ye Menomonees and frozen Russians, Dominated Poles, Hungarians, mountaineers, Children of the Soudan and Norway child, Dagos from old Italy, the fair-checked English, Sons of the Emerald Isle and canny Scotland, Illustrious patriots of glorious France—All are welcome, but on one condition. That you quit buttonholing pedestrians, Before your stores with goods displayed, And freely advertise upon the pavements, Your miscellaneous ware in truthful, Christian style.

E. H. RYDALL.

THE EAST SIDE.

Improvements in the Park—Hunting Vagrants.

Much good work has been done during the past few weeks out at East Los Angeles Park, and the improvements wrought are quite apparent. Work on the island above the main bridge leading to the conservatory has been completed, and the water turned in, leaving a round tree-covered knoll of perhaps an acre in extent quite surrounded by water, and accessible only by two rustic foot bridges. This spot promises to prove a most popular one with visitors to the park. During the week, paths have been set at the ends of all footpaths which intersect the drives, the object being to prevent vehicles from being driven in over the borders and flowers beds. The paths are neatly painted, and are provided with sunken boxes, into which they fit and fasten with a key, so that they can be removed at will by the park employees, who frequently have occasion to use the paths in hauling material for the work. The paths are a great protection and convenience, and are the result of the ingenuity of Mr. Mendenhall of the park. Yesterday afternoon while Officer McKee and his force of assecurus detectives were out in the river bottom hunting "chobos," a man named G. H. Webb, asked for an officer to assist in looking up a couple of little children, who, he said, had wandered away from their home somewhere on Downey avenue. After telling one of the druggists of the park to return and give the officers a description of the "strays," he departed. As he failed to give any name and did not come back, it is supposed that the runaways were recovered.

C. H. Carlisle, a son of Dr. Carlisle, and who has been until recently conducting a plumbing shop on Downey avenue, left yesterday morning for New York City, where he will engage in the same business.

At a recent meeting of the members of the Baptist Church, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Deacons, H. M. Crowell, S. C. Annable, L. D. Gorman, C. E. York; trustees, Nathan Coll, Jr., Rev. A. S. Moore, Prof. A. E. Baker, M. A. Pierce, S. G. G. Webb, W. W. Webb, J. Burnwood; clerk, S. C. Annable; treasurer, John R. Paul; financial secretary, W. W. Webb; superintendent Sunday-school, A. E. Baker; assistant superintendent, J. T. Yarrington.

A Timely Movement.

The well-known organization of the King's Daughters are working quietly in our midst, and they have accomplished much "in his name" in the way of helping those who need help. "Lend a hand" is one of the leading mottoes of the organization, and in keeping with it is a new movement which they are now undertaking, which will doubtless be hailed with delight by many a weary and overtaxed mother. It is no less than the proposed opening of a day nursery, where mothers who are obliged to go out to work can leave their little children in the morning in the hands of a competent nurse, feeling that they will be well and carefully cared for, and remain there until they can call for them at night when their day's work is ended. A bright and sunny room has been secured for this purpose in the Eighth Ward. A merely nominal charge will be made for the care given the little ones. Donations would be gratefully received, such as cribs, hammocks, easy chairs, toys, and the like, and any one disposed to aid this needed movement in this way, can send any articles they have to donate to No. 2131 Estrella avenue.

We wish unlimited success to this much-needed effort.

Everybody who does anything wrong these days claims to have been hypnotized. Was any one ever hypnotized to do anything good?—(Atchison Globe.)

SMILES.

A Gentle Hint.
She. Where are you, Willie? (Gazing her head cooed in his tender bosom.)
He. Here I am. Why, dear?
She. I like to feel as though you were around me.

Old maid. What makes you so quiet and sad, dear?
He. (Looking down in her wrinkled face.) I am reading between the lines. See?

Reasoning by Analogy.

Uppen. What's the use of swearing off when you'll only stick a little while and will have to swear off again next New Year's?

Atom. Say, you have to put on a porous plaster once in a while, don't you?

Uppen. Yes.
Atom. Well, when you've had enough of it you take it off, don't you? You don't wear the same plaster the whole year through, do you? Some men make me tired!

The Proper Issue.

(Detroit Free Press.) I hope you don't subscribe to any of the new issues of the day.

She. But I do.
He. What? Are you an emancipated woman?
She. Oh, no; the issue of the day I subscribe to is the issue of the daily paper.

Turn About

"Good doggy!" said the boy in persuasive accents as he fastened an empty meat-can to the animal's tail. "I've got a tin for you."
"And I've got it in for you!" barked the dog, turning round and biting him.

(Harlem Life.) Desperado (from Colorado). Your money or your life.

Traveler. Here, take this purse of gold. Desperado (with feeling). Keep it, stranger. I'm a thief, but ain't no gold-bug.

(Tit-Bits.) Irrascible old gent. Waiter, this plate is quite cold.
Waiter. Yes, sir; but the chop is 'ot, sir, which I think you'll find it warm up the plate nicely, sir.

(Boston Saturday Gazette.) You're impertinent, sir! But you never say that to Bobbers, who is twice as insolent as I am." "Of that sort, I can stand impudence with brain sauce."

(Washington Star.) "This passage," said the publisher to the great author, "seems ambiguous to me. What do you mean by it?" "I don't know," replied the great author. "I left it there for the commentators to work over when I am dead."

BEHOLD! VON CLIFF!

Behold von beetling cliff precipitous, That stands with adamantine front, impregnable.

Impervious to attack, august, inviolable, While through the still and starry night Around its base the night wolves howl, Breaking the hallowed silence.

Behold the high and lofty summit, Guarding the gallant crafts from sunken reef, Guiding the mariner by compass steered, Casting its rays afar, direct and strong.

For miles, while ows and bats Amazed, disgust, dash against its gleam And rush to mad destruction. So shines The Times upon a passing world, From 'Frisco on the North to San Diego Bay, Where rancher thrives or traveler may stay.

On ocean's bark, in cool seaside resort, On every island, yes, in every port, Up in the mountains, in the hunters' camp, Down in the mine by miner's dangerous lamp.

There goes The Times. E. H. RYDALL.

OUR DAILY HINTS

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PRACTICAL HEALTH CALENDAR.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 13.

Temperature yesterday: Maximum, 79 deg.; minimum, 50 deg.; cloudy.

Strength for today, in house and home,

To practice forbearance sweetly:

To scatter kind words and loving deeds, Still trusting in God completely.

BREAKFAST. Oranges. Oatmeal. Graham Bread. Lamp Chops. Baked Potatoes. Coffee.

DINNER. Cold Beef. Quince Jelly. Mashed Potatoes. Succotash. Celery Salad. White and Corn Bread. Cottage Pudding. Fruit and Almonds.

SUPPER. Bread and Butter. Vanilla Wafers. Canned Berries.

Education, briefly, is the leading of human souls to what is best, and making what is best out of them, and these two objects are always attainable together, and by the same means; the training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others.—(Ruskin.)

What I want is not to possess religion, but to have a religion that shall possess me.

(Copyright, 1895, by George A. Beale Company, Boston, Mass.)

Luncheon Muffins

(Miss Parula's recipe)

made with

Cleveland's

Baking Powder

are just the

thing for

Lunch Parties.

Cleveland's, the best that money can buy.

Our cook book tells you how to make them. A copy will be sent on receipt of stamp and address.

Cleveland Baking Powder Co., 21 Fulton St., New York.



Has not gone out of business and cordially invites the ladies of Los Angeles and Southern California to favor her with their patronage.
212 S. SPRING ST.

MISS M. A. JORDAN
Has not gone out of business and cordially invites the ladies of Los Angeles and Southern California to favor her with their patronage
212 S. SPRING ST.



WOMAN AT HOME

WOMEN INTERVIEWED.

FASHIONABLES FAVOR THE SOCIETY REPORTER.
Mrs. William Astor is Unfailingly Courteous to the Newsgatherer. Mrs. Paron Stevens Rebuffs Him.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(Special Correspondence.) Mrs. William Astor, until within the last year or two, has been the most interviewed woman in New York society. She is ever gracious and kind to the reporter, and while declining to see one herself, is ready to give abundant information regarding her, social life, her dinner, bills and receipts. This news is conveyed through some member of her household, her maid usually, the details being full and complete.

The scribbles, accompanied by maid, foot-

that the husbands of these two ladies are ambitious to found a society for the repression of the society reporter.

THE MAN OF HER FAMILY.

How a Philadelphia Has Built Up Fame and Fortune.
(From a Special Contributor.)

A successful and prominent woman in the medical fraternity with a practice of at least \$10,000 a year, is Dr. Ida E. Richardson of Philadelphia. Nor is her success due either to the influence or reflection of a gifted medical husband as is sometimes the case. What she has become is due altogether to her own energies and conscientiousness.

Dr. Richardson personally, is one of the most charming of women. There is nothing masculine about her. Of generous proportions, her intellectual face is brightened by a pair of shining eyes. Unlike the average woman physician, she does not adopt a masculine style of dress; and is not above delighting in woman's



The society reporter's friends.

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now. That was in May, 1880, and I have never had to doubt the wisdom of the step.

"My first patient in my new office was a woman, and I cured her. She had lived near the hospital while I was practicing there, and I had attended her during childbirth. She had moved down town and three patients in the same street. That is how I built up my practice. I have always made it a point to answer all calls promptly and conscientiously. My poor patients are treated precisely the same, better off. I have tried to be gentle, thorough and true."

"Would you advise a girl to study medicine with a view to being a physician?" was asked.

"I believe there is a wonderful opportunity for women in the medical profession," answered the doctor. "But they must be true women, practicing for the love of the work. I believe the day of hardship for women in the profession is over; they are well equipped in their specialties—love the work, and have patience and perseverance, they are bound to succeed. As for the prejudice and opposition against them by male practitioners, that will die out entirely."

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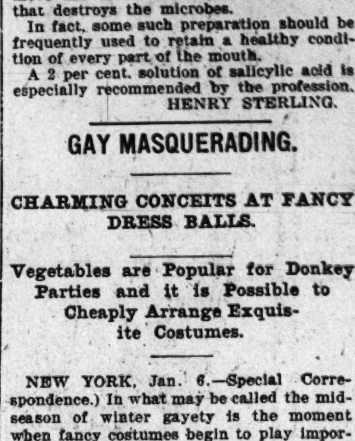
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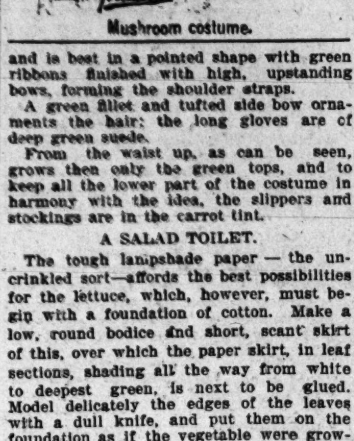
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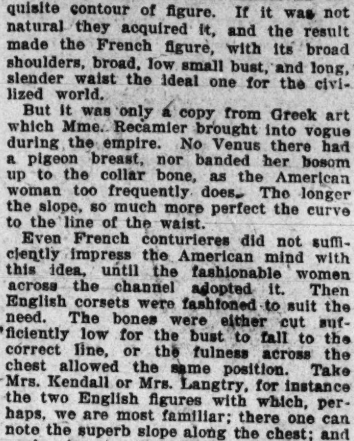
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The scribe, accompanied by maid, foot-

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LEXINGTON.

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How a Philadelphia Has Built Up Fame and Fortune.

(From a Special Contributor.)

A successful and prominent woman in the medical fraternity with a practice of at least \$10,000 a year, is Dr. Ida E. Richardson of Philadelphia. Nor is her success due either to the influence or reflection of a gifted medical husband as is sometimes the case. What she has become is due altogether to her own energies and conscientiousness.

Dr. Richardson personally, is one of the most charming of women. There is nothing masculine about her. Of generous proportions, her intellectual face is brightened by a pair of shining eyes. Unlike the average woman physician, she does not adopt a masculine style of dress; and is not above delighting in woman's

fineries. One of her patients, who, like all of them, is devoted to the genial sympathetic doctor, said the sight of Dr. Richardson's bonnets always did her more good than a dozen bottles of tonic.

When asked how she had built up her practice, Dr. Richardson answered:

"I cannot understand my success myself. I have had more of a struggle in overcoming the prejudice of my family and relatives than I have in the outside work. I have never had nor asked for influence. Every patient, in hospital or private practice, has been treated as I would like to be treated were I the patient. This I have tried to make the rule of my work. The increase in my practice is due altogether to my patients recommending me to their friends. My year in the Philadelphia Woman's Hospital was my start in practice. There are perhaps, few compliments I have prized as the remembrance which the poor patients in the out districts of the hospital retained of my treatment of them years afterward. I made 800 treatments in three months. Many of those patients still follow me up and beg me to call them mine."

"After my year's practice in the hospital, feeling I was doing the right thing, I hung up my shingle just where I am

now. That was in May, 1880, and I have never had to doubt the wisdom of one step."

"My first patient in my new office was a woman, and I cured her. She had lived near the hospital while I was practicing there, and I had attended her during childbirth. She had moved down town and hunted me up. Through her I gained three patients in the same street. That is how I built up my practice. I have always made it a point to answer all calls promptly and conscientiously. My patients are treated precisely the same as those better off. I have tried to be gentle, thorough and kind."

"Would you advise a girl to study medicine with a view to being a physician?" was asked.

"I believe there is a wonderful opportunity for women in the medical profession," answered the doctor. "But they must be true women, practicing for the love of the work. I believe the day of hardship for women in the profession is over. If they are well equipped in their specialties—love the work, and have patience and perseverance, they are bound to succeed. As for the prejudice and opposition against them by male practitioners, that will die out entirely."

Like nearly all women holding public positions requiring advanced thought, Dr. Richardson is a suffragist in theory if not by active enthusiasm.

Dr. Richardson is a strong church woman. Although a woman past forty, she has never married, but lives with an only sister in a handsome house in the fashionable part of Philadelphia. There these two bright women keep house together, the sister attending to all the housekeeping.

Dr. Richardson does the man's work—the business work of the family, but retains all a woman's woman's sympathies and feminine tenderness of character. Perhaps the best that can be said of her is that she is, every inch of her, a true woman.

LAURA OLIVER BOOTH.

Don't Mind the Crook.

(Texas Sitings.) At the siege of Petersburg a young Confederate lieutenant, who was very good looking and a great favorite with the girls, was badly wounded in the left arm. Several of the surgeons declared that it would be necessary to amputate the limb, but it was finally decided that, by removing a section of the bone, the arm might be saved. But, said one of the surgeons, "it will be a bad job, and when healed the arm will remain crooked."

The young lieutenant, thinking that any kind of an arm was better than no arm, and with a thought of future conquest, replied:

"Never mind the crook; set it for bugging and go ahead."

TRAINING ATALANTAS.

FIVE LEADING INSTRUCTORS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia Boast Brilliant Female Professors Who do Wonderful Work.

The school or college nowadays that fails to provide a department for physical training is far behind the times. When a dozen or less years ago we had a few mild gymnastics done to slow music, we now have almost a scientific system for physical development, and the "vigorous body" is considered of as great importance as the "sound mind."

Of necessity then, have arisen teachers in the land, who are learned in every art of physical culture known to the classical Greeks and Romans, as well as a great many of which they never even dreamed.

AT THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Miss Kate Anderson, sister of Dr. Anderson of Yale College, is in charge of the gymnasium at the Chicago University, which, by the way, was founded by John D. Rockefeller.

Miss Anderson spent last summer in Scandinavia, and while in Stockholm, she received private instruction in medical gymnastics, under the direction of Prof. Teegen, who is at the head of the Royal Institute of Gymnastics in Stockholm. Miss Anderson is handling all her studies in the medical direction, and hopes soon to receive the degree of M. D.; her object is to make a specialty of medical gymnastics.

Upon Miss Anderson's return from abroad last autumn, she found awaiting her, the appointment to the position at the Chicago University. A course in gymnastics is required of all under-graduate students, and the privileges of the gymnasium are offered to all graduate students.

STALWART COLLEGIANS.

Alice Bertha Foster, M.D., late of the Chicago University, is now instructor and

director of physical culture at Bryn Mawr College. The accompanying illustration shows her in cap and gown, which is required at Bryn Mawr of the seniors and members of the faculty. At the Chicago University, the wearing cap and gown is also worn by students, and upon all official occasions, by the faculty. Miss Foster, Dr. Foster, studied at the medical school of the University of Buffalo, and graduated with honors for her thesis on spinal curvature.

There are about three hundred students at Bryn Mawr, and they all go by for physical culture. The Sargent anthropometric charts have been introduced, and at the first meeting in the autumn of the freshmen class, each member is given her own "curve" to study, with prescription cards to follow. The students take the Swedish drill at first; this is followed by the more general range. By the generosity of Miss Garrett of Baltimore and the popular subscription of the students, a swimming pool was built last year at the college, and now every girl is being initiated into the gentle art of swimming in connection with her other athletic exercises.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

CLARINDA'S EXPERIENCE.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Clarinda Murgatroyd, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Murgatroyd, lived with her parents on the Rancho del Fuchon Damarado, not quite three miles from Catherita (located on the D on the Southern Pacific). Clarinda's soul aspired. The dull routine of home life was to her wearying, and her scornful eye surveyed the infrequent gentlemen visitors to the house with that stern critical look that at once denotes the classic litterateur.

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played by the Turner Bund, which has its headquarters at St. Louis.

Miss Kate Anderson, sister of Dr. Anderson of Yale College, is in charge of the gymnasium at the Chicago University, which, by the way, was founded by John D. Rockefeller.

Miss Anderson spent last summer in Scandinavia, and while in Stockholm, she received private instruction in medical gymnastics, under the direction of Prof. Teegen, who is at the head of the Royal Institute of Gymnastics in Stockholm. Miss Anderson is handling all her studies in the medical direction, and hopes soon to receive the degree of M. D.; her object is to make a specialty of medical gymnastics.

Upon Miss Anderson's return from abroad last autumn, she found awaiting her, the appointment to the position at the Chicago University. A course in gymnastics is required of all under-graduate students, and the privileges of the gymnasium are offered to all graduate students.

STALWART COLLEGIANS.

Alice Bertha Foster, M.D., late of the Chicago University, is now instructor and

director of physical culture at Bryn Mawr College. The accompanying illustration shows her in cap and gown, which is required at Bryn Mawr of the seniors and members of the faculty. At the Chicago University, the wearing cap and gown is also worn by students, and upon all official occasions, by the faculty. Miss Foster, Dr. Foster, studied at the medical school of the University of Buffalo, and graduated with honors for her thesis on spinal curvature.

There are about three hundred students at Bryn Mawr, and they all go by for physical culture. The Sargent anthropometric charts have been introduced, and at the first meeting in the

THE BOYHOOD OF HENRY IRVING

THE GREAT ACTOR TALKS OF THE EXPERIENCES OF HIS EARLY CAREER—HIS MOTHER.

The Influences that Formed Him—How He Came to the Stage—Hised Every Night for a Week—His Birthplace was Keinton, Near Glastonbury, His Country Home at Brook Green.

(From a Special Correspondent, Joseph Patton.)

For a number of years, at odd times, I have made notes for a "Life of Henry Irving," or, at least, a book of reminiscences of the famous actor, I shall probably never write either the one or the other. When I had that prospective volume in my mind, I talked with me about his birthplace.

"I was born, as you know," he said, "at Keinton, near Glastonbury, My biographers, at least some of them, prefer to say I was born at Glastonbury, as if to get a graphic reference to the staff of Arimathes, which, according to tradition, took root there and blossomed at Christmas. But the place was Keinton, as I hope I don't do it an injustice, but it seems to me a God-forsaken little village. My memory of it is an infantile one; I left it when I was about 4 I suppose."

IRVING HISSED EVERY NIGHT FOR A WEEK.

"First impressions cling, do they not? In my early days I accepted a stock engagement at a provincial theater, and did not know until I got there that I had

been put into the place of an actor who was locally very popular. He had not left, I believe, on altogether good terms with the management. So the audience vented their spleen upon his successor. I was that unfortunate person, and for a week or more I was hissed every night. Not for my bad acting, (he said this with a pleasant smile), but out of love for my predecessor. I remember how, every night, I walked to my room, some two miles out of town, very wretched, and walked in again the next night no less miserable. To this day I never pass the place by railway without a shudder. I became depressed the moment the familiar little stations close by begin to show themselves. What a delightful thing, by the way, of contrast, the impressions are! But we were talking about the days when I was a child.

IRVING'S MOTHER.

"My mother, I should say, was a woman of fine features, and whose affections were self-sacrificing. She was anxious that I should be brought up in the invigorating air of Cornwall, where she was born. Her maiden name was Behenna; my father's, Brodribb, as you know. My mother had a sister in Cornwall, who had married a locally famous mining captain, one Penberthy. His name is well known round the Rel del Monte near Vera Cruz. He carried it to a high pitch of prosperity, and then went home to Cornwall to marry my aunt and take charge of four extensive Cornish mines. They had two boys and a girl when my mother took me to Halesworth, where they lived for a time with my aunt while she joined my father at Bristol and then in London. It was a wonderful district. Halesworth, wild, beautiful, strange, and there could be no doubt about its fresh air, and the wis-

dom of my dear, good mother in giving me advantage of breathing it, to the benefit of either my health and strength. At first I was miserable enough, parried with my mother, as if my heart were breaking, but did not show half I felt, nor she; but it was the right thing. At the time I speak of, my mother was a remarkable woman, an inspector of mines; a remarkable man, a giant. My aunt, you know, is still living a grand old lady. I remember that, with the other children, I used to go and meet my uncle at the mine. He would be underground one week, and the next week above. When he was underground all day, he would come home in the evening, as I say, we went to meet him. I think he liked me. He fondled me in a rough kind of way. Like a bear with a cub. We used to see him long way off, with his big arms open to welcome us. I rushed into his arms with the rest, but still I was a little afraid."

When breaking off to emphasize what he said about his aunt, Irving lifted pp

his head and looked at me as if he would challenge controversy—a defiant kind of manner which came to him occasionally when he gave expression to something that he feels deeply.

IRVING IN HIS COUNTRY HOUSE AT BROOK GREEN.

It was a lovely old room in which we had this after-dinner chat. I was visiting at Brook Green. The dining-room might have been a simple Lyceum set, in which the artist furnished to suggest an unostentatious interior with all the picturesque convenience of the new. The dark oak sideboard and over-mantle piece, the soft Turkey carpet, the brass dogs, the fender, and the white shining glass on the table, are incidents that I recall with the pleasurable memories to which they belong, and outside, every now and then, in the distance, the bay of one of my best favorite hounds. We might have been miles away in Irving's favorite Cornwall, for the sound there was to interrupt.

The time was winter, and there was a holly mixed up with the picture-frames on the walls, and red berries glistening in the firelight. It was called "The Grange," and it might have been a picturesque relic of the time when Christmas was universally celebrated with wassail and yulelog, and great feasts, so successfully had the architect transformed a simple cottage with suggestions of a Georgian history into the semblance of an ancient manor-house. It had all the characteristics of the good old days, with modern combinations of art and utility in furniture and decoration. A wing was added to each side of the main and older portion of the original house, outer offices and a lodge erected outside, and a new entrance constructed, the porch of which stands for the initial letter of this opening series of personal notes and reminiscences of famous actor's life.

A garden of several acres gave to the place a country atmosphere, and afforded an example of the region around Hammersmith before the advent of railways. It had been a labor of love to construct and furnish "The Grange." No play has ever received half the solicitude and personal attention. It was the actor's recreation to stage-manage this very real and beautiful scene, to make it a home of "English peace" and luxurious ease. On summer days there were hammocks in the garden amidst old-fashioned flowers. In the autumn there were bushes of fruit, not forgetting a superb mulberry tree, its branches loaded with luscious berries. Winter brought roaring fires of wood, reflected in polished floors. In the quiet dining-room, there were shaded lamps, and rich rugs and carpets, and above all that air of comfort which bespeaks the generous host. "The Grange," however, proved, after all, an impossible dream to a busy man, who, during most of his life, had lived in chambers and had no leisure for old manor houses and gardens, and great rooms and householders. So after a year or two, Irving returned to Glastonbury, and gave back to the theater the time he had hoped to spend at Brook Green.

AUNT PENBERTHY'S MANAGEMENT OF A HOT-TRADED HUSBAND.

"Well, now about my Aunt Penberthy's character, and the way she lived with her husband. They never quarreled; they were always happy. She was always cheerful; but one day when she was out, he came home from the mine offended at something she said at home, and so our amiable aunt came into the kitchen where we youngsters were and began to smash everything he could lay his hands on. He took up the cellar and broke the bottles across his knees, and they were pretty strong too, nothing, however, to him; he snapped them as if they had been the merest sticks. Drawers, tables, he smashed everything; then he walked out and went back to the mine.

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a laugh. It was tremendous. My aunt laughed, too. What do you think, he laughed at? The wreck of the furniture had been put together and displayed by my aunt, as if the whole business was a huge joke. Broken chairs, table legs, a cupboard door, pieces of an old seat, all manner of things were hung upon the walls, as if they were pictures, articles of wit, and this was all that occurred. During the next day or two the place was put to rights, and never for a moment did the affair disturb the happiness of the household. She knew how to live with her husband, and he loved her in his big devil-may-care kind of way. And this was all that occurred to them both, not with reverence and respect for her.

ONE WAY TO STOP A DOG FIGHT.

"Now, I am going to tell you," continued Irving, "something about her that you may shock you, may, perhaps, give you what you will consider a less admirable view of her character than that I have declared for her; but I think it fine, and, at the same time, it is eminently characteristic of the woman. We were out walking, and I and her children. We came to a

the minor road about St. Ives, in the young days of Henry Irving, his wife's nephew. This other Capt. Penberthy remembered, as we sat with our feet under the Garrick mahogany, that he and Irving had been at about the same time to begin their careers. Like his progenitor, Penberthy went off on a mining expedition to Mexico. He had been in that country for something like seventeen years, and had recently retired from the management of a very extensive silver mine in Texas. He was now on his way to the Argentine Republic, and had looked in at the Lyceum Theater to see the friend of his boyhood act, and very much astonished and delighted he had been. It all seemed very strange to him, and he looked back to the time when they lived together at Halesworth.

Irving has an easy, genial way of making a man talk when he knows that his guest will have something to say that is worth hearing. He drew his cousin out without any difficulty and was deeply interested in the mining captain's story of his life, and the strange and varied adventures of his boyhood and manhood, of moving accidents by flood and field, of hairbreadth escapes, not in the mines alone, but in scenes of civil strife and revolution.

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THROUGH CLEAR GLASSES.

How to Look at This Big and Lovely World.

Not with Spectacles Green, nor with Those of Colour de Rose.

People, Books, Life, Pictures Should Be Seen as They Really are—The Fashionable New York Woman.

The Life Given to Foolish Stories About Her—America's Bad Manners—Sketches of the "Swells" at the Opera—A Budget of Truth About the "Swaggers" and "Literary" Sets of the Metropolis—Reputations Won by the Prices on the Stock Market—As to "Professional Beauties"—The Real "Society"—Why Women Marry.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—(From Our Regular Correspondent.) What a deal of difference it makes as to the glasses we wear when we look at the world and the people therein. To see it really is, to see the faults and virtues, the kindness and sweetness of the men and women who compose it, we need to look at it, not through the green spectacles of envy and discontent, not even through those that are too rose and make everything seem good, but instead we need to choose those wonderful glasses made of the sun and the clearest pebbles, permitting the looker-on to see everything as it really is. A good many people behave as if they always wore the green glasses that show hatred, meanness, malice and all uncharitable things through them. Then, again, because there is sunshine in one's own life, one is convinced that all the world is just as it seems, and that unhappy or troubled people do not exist. This extreme is almost as bad as the other, and what you and I want, my friend, are the clear glasses that do not exaggerate in any way. We want to see life, people, books, pictures and beautiful belongings as they are—to look the truth straight in the face, and to know that it is mighty and does prevail.

HER HEART WITH THE POOR.
The average man and woman is inclined to think that she of whom they read as being gay, rich and beautiful, does not trouble herself either about the sorrows of the world, or how to relieve them. That is one mistake. The fashionable woman is really a busy one, but she manages to have her pet charity, to work faithfully for it, give to it plentifully, and sometimes she forces her hand. The noble woman, that idealizes the poor and insists that hearts do not beat under silk or satin, as they do under cotton or wool, exists. The best contradiction is to see the rich woman in the hospitals, not only at holiday time, but all the year round. To see these women, with their carrying jellies and delicacies to the feeble, and their giving of money to the needy, and their going to the hospitals, not only at holiday time, but all the year round. To see these women, with their carrying jellies and delicacies to the feeble, and their giving of money to the needy, and their going to the hospitals, not only at holiday time, but all the year round.

ALWAYS PRETTY FROCKS.
In the hospitals and down among the tenement houses it is preferred that the rich woman comes well dressed. Those women on the other side like to see the pretty gowns, and feel that they are worth visiting at all, they like to see the dress for. I shall never forget the expression on a sick child's face after he has had a visit from his mother, who is a charmingly pretty girl, all feathers and ribbons, lace and tulle; and as she laid the bunches of holly berries on his bed, he smoothed the silk of her gown, and he said, "I like you, you always look as if you had walked out of the fairy book." I tell you, my friend, the charities of the fashionable woman are many, and she is a charming person, and she is a charming person, and she is a charming person.

A QUESTION OF MANNERS.
Looking through the glass with great care, I think as a nation, we may be set down as at once the most courteous and the worst-mannered in the world. Too much independence of constitution has made too much independence of manner, and there is a slight inclination to respect neither weakness nor age. A party of fashionable women go to the opera, and talk through an entire scene—make everybody else uncomfortable, and then, when some man, a real male lover, who gives only afford the opera once in a while, feels that he is being defrauded of his rights and ventures to hiss the chattering contingent, he is quoted as a bore. Now, that is all wrong. The women who talk through the rights of the nation, and we haven't the slightest particle of consideration for the individual. Impoliteness exists in every class of society, and is the one vice which the rich and poor share alike.

WHERE HAS COURTESY GONE?
We women, who crowd the street cars that are already full, and look steadfastly and rudely at the man who does not rise and offer his seat, are very guilty. We go into a restaurant, where the tables are already crowded, select the one we would like to have, and wonder audibly, and occasionally loudly, "why these people don't hurry up." We talk about respecting the rights of the nation, and we haven't the slightest particle of consideration for the individual. Impoliteness exists in every class of society, and is the one vice which the rich and poor share alike.

OUR YOUNG GIRLS ARE IN SUCH A HURRY to have a good time that they forget the difference due to their sex. Our young girls in such a hurry to make money that they disregard the advice and ignore the experience of the father, whom each one is inclined to call "the old man." Our servants, treated rudely and without consideration, are impatient, and are only a proof that the servant is reflecting the mistress as in a looking glass. Do you think that I am looking at things differently? No! Think it all over yourself, and you will see that as a nation we are about as bad-mannered as we can be, and that we will only attain politeness when each individual considers it a personal duty to be courteous to each and every one in every grade of life.

HOW TO GET IN.
To get in the much-advertised set, the so-called swell set, requires very little. Simply the spending of plenty of money, a skin somewhat thick and a tongue somewhat acid. In the literary set, men are so scarce that they are accepted, no matter how, or through whom they come. Now, who are from some small town, wish that you could see all this gaudy, and regret that you are not in society. Really you can afford to laugh, for no one set makes society. Society proper is really the gathering together of two or three, five or six, twenty-five or a hundred, as many as you will, who find much in life about which they agree, and who like to come together to exchange a pleasant word, pass a pleasant hour and realize what constitutes pleasure. The other is the least imitation—it isn't even good acting, and the people in it cannot believe that the gingerbread is improved by the gilt on it, that it is worth offering to any one but the fool who jangles his cap and bells as if he were proud of his folly.

THE EVOLUTION OF A BEAUTY.
"But," said pretty Miss Primrose, "the newspapers say that the great beauty, Miss Base Metal, was in one of the boxes at the opera wonderfully dressed, and oh, how I should like to be beautiful!" Miss Primrose herself has a sweet, soft skin, clear gray eyes, while her brown hair is drawn back in a great knot, from which little tendrils will escape and make her lovely. I take up the spectacles of truth, and I look at Miss Primrose, and I say: "My dear, the young lady you talk about is not beautiful, except by report. The newspapers must have something to write about, and when this girl appeared, as she was ordinarily good looking, and had—"

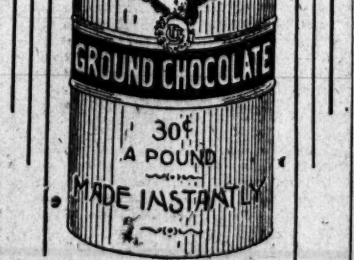
BOTH CHICK AND CHEEK.
She called herself a beauty, forced her way to the notice of the world, insisted upon her perfection, until people who had never thought of her at all, accepted her own account of her loveliness, and so the successful patient medicine—the reputation of a Swede, hair and eyes to correspond, and an absolutely expressionless face. Her reputation is like that of a successful patient medicine—the reputation of a Swede, hair and eyes to correspond, and an absolutely expressionless face. Her reputation is like that of a successful patient medicine—the reputation of a Swede, hair and eyes to correspond, and an absolutely expressionless face.

"WE'LL MERRILY MARRY."
The reasons for marrying are so peculiar. Some women marry because it is the proper thing to do. Some women marry because they want a little more money in their purses and a little larger credit at the shops. Some women marry because they want "Mrs." put on their visiting cards. Some women marry because their mothers want them to. Some women marry because a man has asked them to and they don't like to say no. Some women marry for money—money—and nothing else.

WOMEN WORTH MARRYING.
The others are of little worth and never would be missed if they dropped out of the matrimonial handicap. That sounds a little racy, but it is what it is called sometimes. Marriage is too often handicapped by lack of love, lack of sympathy. You want your boy to get the exceptional woman, and so do I, for what man is it that the woman he loves makes him. Women rule everything. Really the court, the camp, the grove. And just as really, all men below and saints above. What is your special kingdom? It ought to be a comfortable home. And who is your special slave? It ought to be a loving man. If it isn't, I am sorry for you.

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THE BEST OF ALL.
THE ORIGINAL.

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Off & Vaughn,
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TO THE YOUNG FACES
Pezzen's Complexion Powder gives fresher charms, to the old renewed youth. Try it.

Choice Roses and Genls.



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IN ROSES AND PLANTS.
We want your trade, hence we offer these choice bargains well knowing that once a customer of ours, always ours. Please list your selections below:
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FOUR NEW WARSHIPS.

FINISHING UP A BATCH OF MONITORS THAT WERE BEGUN SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

The "Terror" a Novelty—New Ideas in Marine Mechanics that Will Depend Upon Her Trials—Another Batch of Marine Cheese Boxes—The Enormous Guns They Will Carry.

(From a Special Contributor.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—(Special Correspondence.) Whether or not the war cloud on the oriental horizon has stimulated activity in that direction, the work on a number of Uncle Sam's new warships is being pushed by the men in the navy yards. The necessity for calling so many of our new cruisers into foreign waters has perhaps awakened the powers at Washington to a realization of the fact that our harbors must not be left defenseless, and a batch of monitors started away back in the seventies is being finished up now for active service with the fast-growing "white squadron."

Over twenty years ago Congress appropriated more than \$5,000,000 for the building of four monitors—twin ships of 260 feet each—to be known as the Amphitrite, Miantonomah, Monadnock and Terror. To this embryo squadron was to be added a fifth vessel, planned after Ericsson's famous "cheesebox on a raft," to be called the Puritan. The Puritan, however, was to be thirty feet longer than the other four, and the largest vessel of its class ever constructed. All of these "rafts," too, were to have two "cheeseboxes," as the revolving turrets were facetiously dubbed, after the original Monitor's first great victory at Hampton Roads.

Of these five monitors, only one, the Miantonomah, has ever been finished, although the five were started at the same time in 1874. The hulls of the others were built and their engines put in, but for many years after the early stages of their manufacture, they lay idly in the yards of the government accumulating rust and barnacles at a compound rate of interest.

respectively, the cruiser Maine will require about three hundred more in the spring. Of the four sister monitors, the Terror, perhaps, will be the most interesting, because the success of several new ideas in marine mechanics will depend upon her. Pneumatic power will be used for the first time on the Terror, for revolving the turrets, for elevating and handling the great ten-inch steel rifles inside of them, and for steering the ship. Steam and hydraulic power have both been used in the big warships, but pneumatic power has never before been tried. Another new feature of the Terror will be the electrical connections from both pilot-house and turrets to the pneumatic machinery. For both of these innovations, rosy possibilities are suggested, and those who have seen tests of the machinery involved seem to think that they will both be successful.

The Puritan will be the largest monitor ever built, and it is thought, equal to a whole fort in herself for harbor defense. Her twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, two of which will deal destruction in time of action from each of the turrets, are the biggest guns ever yet built for Uncle Sam's ships, with the single exception of a thirteen-inch rifle on the cruiser Maine, which yet gone into commission. The largest guns on the New York are eight-inch rifles. The Puritan will also have a conning tower like those on the cruisers, an advantage not enjoyed by any of the other monitors. In time of peace these vessels are maneuvered entirely from the pilot-house, but this is part of the superstructure, and would be cleared away for active service. In action, all of the other monitors must be handled from the turrets, while the commander of the Puritan will be able to steer and give his orders directly from the heavily-protected conning tower.

She will be more heavily armed than any other boat of her size ever built. In each of her great revolving turrets there will be two twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, while she will also have six four-inch rapid-fire guns in her main battery. Her secondary battery will be composed of four three-pound rapid-fire guns, four 37-mm. Hotchkiss revolving cannon and four Gatling guns.

(Copyright, 1895.)

A Little Talk On Underwear.

Forty years ago there would have been no need of calling attention to the necessity of buying particular brands of underwear in order to get a first-class article. In the present age of competition cheating has crept into about every business. The underwear business of today is no exception.

Our experience as furnishers tells us that in order to build up a successful business we must handle the right goods and sell them right, and by "throwing in" a small package of "good will" or "courtesy," we hope to build up a line of patronage we can boast of. We carry and recommend the following makes of high-grade underwear:

"The Stoneman Hand Made," Cartwright & Warner's, Way's, Medlicott's, Norfolk and New Brunswick, Glastonberry, Root's and Stockton Flannel.

Remember, we make a specialty of underwear. If you don't need any today some day you may, and when you do, remember to call or send to

SILVERWOOD, The Men's Furnisher, 124 S. SPRING ST.

ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Mount Lowe Railway.

3000 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE SEA. AT THE SUMMIT OF THE GREAT CABLE INCLINE OF THE Echo Mountain House is the finest and best-equipped mountain hotel in the world, and is second to none of the world-famed hotels of Southern California. In location it has no equal, being immediately overlooking the San Gabriel Valley with mountains, foothills, ever-verdant valleys, towns, villages, Old Mission, sea breezes, islands and ocean in full view. The climate is delightful, both winter and summer. It is never hot and never cold. On the veranda, looking down into the valley, the cool breezes in summer, and in winter it is warmer than in the valley below. The sunsets and sunrises are magnificent from its porches and verandas equal in splendor to the most gorgeous displays pictured by European artists. An additional attraction is the Love Observatory, presided over by the eminent astronomer, Dr. Lewis Swift. Other attractions within easy reach of Echo Mountain House are numerous and will take days and even weeks to explore them, and no visitor should spend less than one day and night on these mountains—where more enjoyment can be had in the same time than in any other spot on the globe—to witness the gorgeous sunset and sunrise; the cities of Los Angeles and Pasadena below, with their thousands of electric lights glimmering like an immense lake of diamonds; the operation of the great world's Fair searchlight, and look through one of the finest telescopes in the world; also the fine zoological collection of wild animals that inhabit the Sierra Madre Mountains. Rates no higher than like accommodations in the valley. Weekly and monthly rates on application. See time-table. A well-equipped livery stable at Altadena Junction for the accommodation of guests of the hotel. Guest sleeping at Echo Mountain House will receive low-rate commutation tickets to the valley to visit the valley. For rates apply to H. R. WARNER, Manager.

Many Wonderful Cures.

Dr. Hong Soi, Chinese physician and surgeon, has successfully treated many patients unable to get relief from other physicians. He is the sixth generation in his family, having graduated and received his diploma from the medical schools of Canton. He has made many wonderful cures of consumption, rheumatism, asthma, catarrh, kidney and liver troubles, and all other diseases. Dr. Hong Soi uses only herb medicines and no poisonous drugs. All diseases carefully and correctly diagnosed by feeling the pulse. Many testimonials at his office of many wonderful cures. During seven years residence in Los Angeles he has cured over 4000 people.

Dr. Hong Soi, 334 S. Broadway Los Angeles, Cal.

Courteous Attention

Strictly One Price

J. O'Brien & Co. NORTH SPRING STREET, NEAR TEMPLE.

J. O'Brien & Co. NORTH SPRING STREET, NEAR TEMPLE.

Goods Delivered Free in Pasadena.

OUR SPECIAL SALE

Now entering on its second week continues to present bargains in unlimited quantities. Every department contributing values that are beyond the reach of the closest competition. This week our offerings in

Black Silks,

Colored Silks,

Colored Dress Goods,

Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear,

Plain and Fancy Flannels,

Table Damasks and Napkins

Are most noteworthy both for their choice styles and surprisingly low prices.

Black Silks, Colored Silks.

FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 23 pieces of fine Black Satin Duchess, guaranteed all pure silk, first jet dye, nice mellow texture, and 10 inches wide; regular price 75 cents, which is cut down to 50 cents a yard.

FOR 75 CENTS A YARD. 17 pieces of superior Black Faltie Flannel, all pure silk of fine flannel rich lustrous dye and 20 inches wide; usually sold at \$1.00, which is cut down to 75 cents a yard.

FOR 75 CENTS A YARD. 34 pieces of really excellent Black Surah warranted pure silk, beautifully soft texture, and 24 inches wide, always considered good value at \$1.00, which is cut down to 75 cents a yard.

FOR 75 CENTS A YARD. 36 pieces of Black Satin Duchess, all pure silk, 20 inches wide and guaranteed fast jet dye, in a full range of self polka dot and floral design Brocades usually sold at \$1.00, which are cut down to 75 cents a yard.

FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 72 pieces of most superior colored Mofre, 19 inches wide, and guaranteed all pure silk in a select range of fashionable, staple colorings through good value for \$1.00, which is cut down to 50 cents a yard.

FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 104 pieces of 22-inch colored Surah of good body, guaranteed all pure silk in black, white, baby blue, lilac, shrimp, cardinal, reseda, porcelain, vaux rose, cobra, invis, navy, heliotrope and an endless variety of other new shades. Actual value 75 cents, which is cut down to 50 cents a yard.

FOR 55 CENTS A YARD. 75 pieces of superfine colored taffeta, all pure silk and 20 inches wide, in a tasteful variety of opalescent hair-stripe effects, a standard 75 cent grade, which is cut down to 55 cents a yard.

FOR 60 CENTS A YARD. 53 pieces of 21-inch superior Navy Surah Silk in a full range of colored polka dot designs, imported to sell at \$1.00, which is cut down to 60 cents a yard.

FOR 65 CENTS A YARD. 48 pieces of self-striped Crystal Silk of good body, lustrous satin finish and full 21 inches wide in Opera plink, lemon, lilac, gobelin, Bismarck, porcelain and pea green, sound value for \$1.00, which is cut down to 65 cents a yard.

FOR 75 CENTS A YARD. 31 pieces of Tartan Plaid Surah all pure silk and 21 inches wide in the Stewart, Victoria, MacDonald, Fort-Second, MacLain, MacGregor and other clans; usually sold at \$1.00, which are cut down to 75 cents a yard.

Flannels, Table Damasks, Napkins.

FOR 5 CENTS A YARD. 175 pieces of good medium weight Outing Flannel of fine finish and durability in a full range of stripes, 29 inches wide; usually sold for \$1.30, which is cut down to 5 cents a yard.

FOR 6-23 CENTS A YARD. 129 pieces of 29-inch heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, heavy beaver finish; sold heretofore for 10c, is cut down to 6-23 cents a yard.

FOR 7 1/2 CENTS A YARD. 401 pieces of superior Turkey Red and Black Tennis Flannel, in a choice variety of stripes, checks, polka dots and floral designs, usually sold for 10c, which is cut down to 7 1/2 cents a yard.

FOR 7 1/2 CENTS. 98 pieces of very superior Swansdown Flannel, 29 inches wide, in a choice variety of checks, plaids, stripes and solid colors; regular price 12 1/2 cents, which is cut down to 7 1/2 cents a yard.

FOR 10 CENTS A YARD. 48 pieces of Baby Flannel of good heavy texture, soft fleecy finish and 28 inches wide, in pink, blue, cream and the other pretty evening shades; sold elsewhere for 15c, which is cut down to 10 cents a yard.

FOR 10 CENTS A YARD. 121 pieces of Teazledown Flannel, ette of good weight, finish and durability, 29 inches wide; actual value 15c, which is cut down to 10 cents a yard.

FOR 25 CENTS A YARD. 38 pieces of fine Linen Table Damask, 58 inches wide, in both bleached and unbleached, of nice mellow texture and tasteful design; always retailed for 35c, which is cut down to 25 cents a yard.

FOR 40 CENTS A YARD. 41 pieces of superior Table Damask, guaranteed all pure linen, in both bleached and unbleached, fine ivory finish and full 60 inches wide; regular price 65c, which is cut down to 40 cents a yard.

FOR 75 CENTS A YARD. 21 pieces of extra superior Table Damask, guaranteed all pure linen and 64 inches wide, soft mellow texture and ivory finish; manufactured to sell for \$1.00, which is cut down to 75c a yard.

FOR \$1.00 A DOZEN. 125 dozen of superior Damask Table Napkins, all pure linen, of fine satin finish, size 3-4x3-4, always retailed at \$1.25 a dozen, which are cut down to \$1.00 a dozen.

Col'd Dress Goods, Imported Dress Patterns.

FOR 15 CENTS A YARD. 117 pieces of double-fold fancy Dress Goods in a really choice variety of colorings, diagonal weaves and pointed effects, actual value 25c, which is cut down to 15 cents a yard.

FOR 20 CENTS A YARD. 84 pieces of 36-inch new Portella Suiting, in a very handsome variety of the fashionable two-tone effects, as lately introduced; considered good value for 30c, which is cut down to 20 cents a yard.

FOR 25 CENTS A YARD. 47 pieces of Novelty Wool Dress Serge 34 inches wide, in a select range of pretty polka dot effects, good value for 35c, which is cut down to 25 cents a yard.

FOR 25 CENTS A YARD. 73 pieces of 36-inch fine all-wool Ladies' Cloths, of good body and fine finish, in a splendid array of staple colorings; usually sold at 50c, which is cut down to 25 cents a yard.

FOR 25 CENTS A YARD. 80 pieces of all-wool Cheviot Suiting, 38 inches wide, of really good finish and durability, in a handsome variety of two-tone stripes, pin-head checks and mixed effects, usually sold for 40c, which is cut down to 25c a yard.

FOR 35 CENTS A YARD. 72 pieces of Scotch Cheviot Suiting, full 38 inches wide, all pure wool and a beautifully soft texture in a very choice range of iridescent, snowflake effects; excellent value for 50c, which is cut down to 35 cents a yard.

FOR 35 CENTS A YARD. 60 pieces of superior all-wool Nun's Veiling, full 36 inches wide in a variety of pretty evening shades, a standard article at 50c, which is cut down to 35 cents a yard.

FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 32 pieces of fine all-wool imported Ribbed Crepon, 46 inches wide, in a choice range of pretty evening shades and staple colorings; manufactured to sell at \$1.00, which is cut down to 50 cents a yard.

FOR 50 CENTS A YARD. 35 pieces of superior English Broadcloth Suiting, in a tasteful variety of two-tone pin head check effects, guaranteed all wool and full 52 inches wide; splendid value for \$1.00, is cut down to 50 cents a yard.

AT FROM \$5.75 TO \$10.00 A SUIT. 125 Imported Dress Patterns in all the newest and most tasteful fashions, designs and colorings; sold heretofore at from \$7.50 to \$17.50, which are cut down to from \$5.75 to \$10.00 respectively.

Ladies' Hosiery and Underwear.

AT 10 CENTS A PAIR. 100 dozen Misses' heavy ribbed Cotton Hosiery, guaranteed fast and stainless black, extra superior quality, with high special heel and spliced toe; usually sold for 15 cents, which are cut down to 10 cents a pair.

AT 12 1/2 CENTS A PAIR. 100 dozen children's ribbed black Cotton Hosiery, warranted not to crack or fade, full fashioned English heel with seamless foot and toe; heretofore sold for 20 cents, which are cut down to 12 1/2 cents a pair.

AT 20 CENTS A PAIR. 57 dozen Ladies' drop-stitch Cotton Hosiery, Hermsdorf Prime standard black, warranted absolutely fast and stainless, with double heel and toe, good value for 25 cents a pair, which are cut down to 20 cents.

AT 25 CENTS A PAIR. 73 dozen Ladies' extra heavy black Cotton Hosiery, Hermsdorf dye, guaranteed not to crack or fade, regular made and perfectly seamless, with extra spliced heel and toe; sold elsewhere at 3 pairs for \$1.00, which are cut down to 25 cents.

AT 35 CENTS A PAIR. 45 dozen Ladies' black Cotton Hosiery, Hermsdorf Prime Standard dye, warranted fast and stainless color, superior quality and finish, with extra spliced heel and spliced sole, good value for 50 cents a pair, which are cut down to 35 cents.

AT 50 CENTS EACH. 65 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Egyptian Cotton Vests, extra heavy quality, fancy button and well finished, with pearl buttons, high neck and long sleeves; usually sold for 35 cents, which are cut down to 25 cents each.

AT 50 CENTS EACH. 56 dozen Ladies' Fleece Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, made from finest quality Macao yarn, fancy silk finish, French folded seams, high neck and long sleeves, ankle-length drawers to match; sold heretofore at 65 cents, which are cut down to 50 cents a garment.

AT 75 CENTS EACH. 50 dozen Ladies' Woolen Underwear, in natural and white, good heavy quality and all silk bound, warranted non-shrinkable, sold elsewhere at \$1.00, which are cut down to 75 cents a pair.

AT 60 CENTS EACH. 63 dozen Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Combination Suits, in balbriggan and natural mixed, good heavy quality and fleeced wool finish, with felled seams, long sleeves and full length, sold for 75 cents, which are cut down to 60 cents each.

AT \$1.75 EACH. 25 dozen Ladies' Wool Union Suits, warranted non-shrinkable, regular made, superior quality and finish, in natural and white; usually sold for \$2, which are cut down to \$1.75 each.

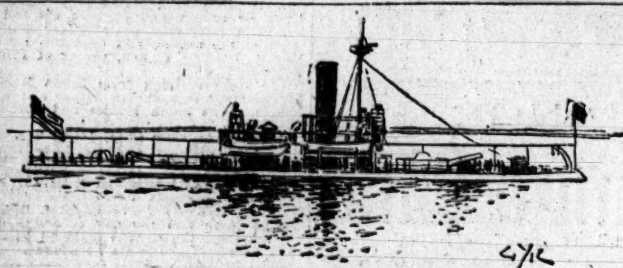
Careful Attention to Mail Orders.

J. O'Brien & Co. N. Spring St., near Temple.

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J. O'Brien & Co. N. Spring St., near Temple.



The Terror, as she will look when completed.

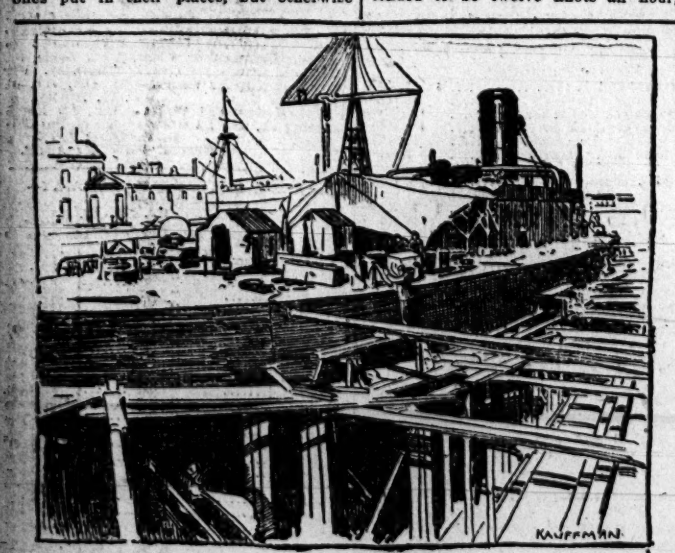
Some of the ideas originally involved in the construction of these, the only double-turreted monitors in the navy, were revolutionized after the hulls were completed, and for some years their progress, if any had been contemplated, was checked, until changes had been decided upon.

When the plans had been remodeled work was again started.

The hulls of the Terror and the Puritan were towed to the New York navy yard, at Brooklyn, about six years ago, and work has progressed on them steadily since then. The Amphitrite is being completed at the Norfolk navy yard, while the Miantonomah is progressing slowly at the Mare Island navy yard on the Pacific Coast. Since the big cruiser Maine was launched and gotten well toward completion, the force of the yard has been concentrated upon the two monitors, which are now being completed rapidly.

The Puritan has gone into the dry dock, which the Maine left, and the work of bolting on her thick steel plates has been taken up where it was left off several years ago. From her deck-line, which is only three feet out of water, to considerably below the water-line, the Puritan will be protected with the heaviest kind of armor. This will vary in thickness from fourteen inches to about eight inches below the level of the water, and the labor involved in fastening these plates of iron to the hull is both long and tedious.

It is believed, however, that the larger of the two monitors will be finished and ready for her trial trip within six months. The enormous guns which will be her chief weapons, lie at the side of the dock, along with the iron for her turrets. Two of the Puritan's eight boilers were taken out when she was remodeled, and new ones put in their places, but otherwise



Hull of U. S. Monitor Puritan in dry dock.

her machinery and engines are the same as were originally put in her when she was first built. Her turrets, conning tower, batteries and superstructure will be finished up and put in place when the armor-plating is completed and the vessel is again put into the water.

The Terror is a little further on toward completion, and it is thought that she will be ready for her trial trip early in the spring—two months before the Puritan. In case of necessity, that is, if it should suddenly break out, or other hurried call for defense vessels be received, the Terror could be rushed up for service within a month. She is tied to the wharf, where she has lain for years, and the workmen are busy putting on her turret tops and shipping her smaller batteries. Very little of the plating remains to be done, and most of the work during the winter will be in fitting up below decks. Some of the machinery has been a little delayed by the manufacturers, but the ship will probably be ready before a crew can be secured to man her. It is not generally known that there is a larger demand for able-bodied men to enlist in Uncle Sam's navy than can be supplied. More than one of the new warships has had to delay going into commission for the lack of a crew. The training ships have been emptied of their supply by vessels recently commissioned, and many more men will be needed within the next six months. Besides the Terror and the Puritan, which will carry 141 and 150,

though the result of her trial trip will be the first knowledge of whether she has exceeded or fallen below this requirement. Her coal bunkers will have a capacity of 332 tons.

The Terror will have four 10-inch breech-loading rifles (two in each of the revolving turrets) which will complete her main battery. Her secondary battery will have two six-pound rapid-fire guns, two three-pound rapid-fire guns, two 37-mm. Hotchkiss revolving cannon and two Gatling guns. Her sides are protected by a band of seven-inch plate armor; on the turrets, the plates will be eleven and one-half inches thick, while her decks will be protected by one and three-quarters inches of iron.

The Puritan was built in 1874 by the unfortunate John Roach at his yards in Chester, Pa. She is 289 feet 6 inches in length on the water line and has a displacement of 6060 tons. Her beam and draught are respectively 60 feet 1 1/2 inches and 18 feet. She has compound horizontal engines which drive twin screws. With an indicated horse-power of 3700, these are expected to make 12.4 knots an hour, but the navy-yard officials are hoping for nearly two knots higher than these figures. Her bunkers will have a capacity of 419 tons of coal. The Puritan will have fourteen-inch side armor and eight inches of iron to protect her turrets. On her barbette there will be fourteen inches of armor, while her decks will carry two-inch plates.